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BUDGET ESTIMATES, F. Y. 1983

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1983 BUDGET ESTIMATES

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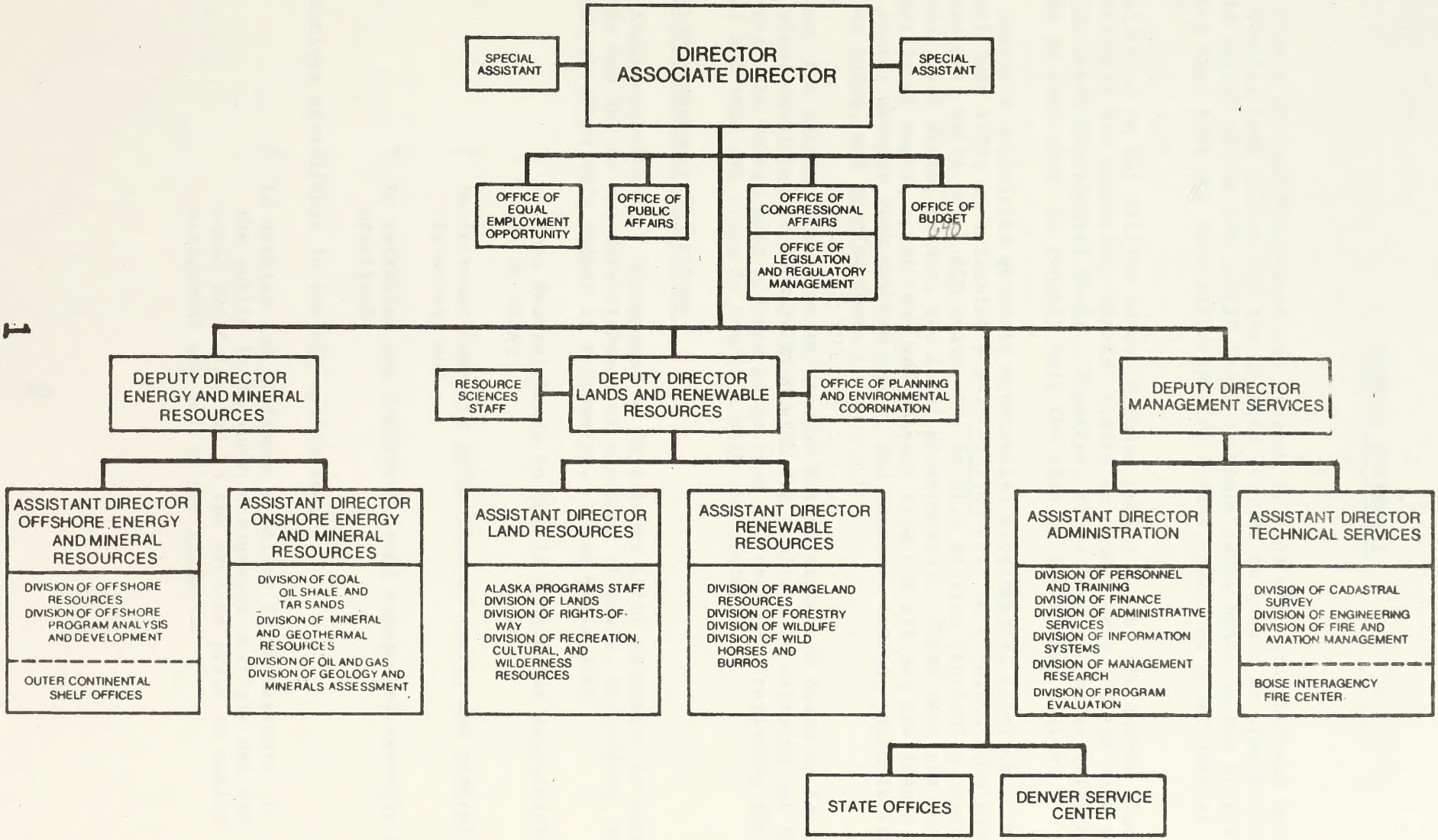
General
Statement

BLM HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

"PROPOSED"



GENERAL STATEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management was created in 1946 when the Congress merged the General Land Office and the Grazing Service to create an agency that could better manage the public lands -- those lands owned by the United States that have not been withdrawn for forest, park, or other special use.

In addition to 341 million acres of these public lands, the Bureau also administers the subsurface mineral rights on other lands and the vast area of the Outer Continental Shelf. Together, these land and water surfaces cover an area equal to roughly half the size of the United States.

The Bureau's activities generate substantial governmental receipts. In Fiscal Year 1983, an estimated $ 14.3 billion will be received from Bureau operations, while total BLM costs will be $1.3 billion (including revenue sharing with State, county, and local governments). These receipts consist primarily of rents, royalties, and bonuses from OCS oil and gas leases, and lesser amounts from onshore energy and minerals leases, payments for timber sales, and grazing fees.

By law, the public lands must be managed for multiple use based on land use plans developed in consultation with the public. In carrying out this charter, the Bureau must address needs that are national, regional, and local and that are often in conflict with one another.

Meeting Management Objectives

The implementation of a Management by Objectives (MBO) agreement in recent months has led to the establishment of a number of goals, objectives, and tasks, to which this budget is responsive. Those goals are:

- to open Federal lands to public access for appropriate use or uses;
- to increase domestic production of energy and mineral resources; and
- to establish and implement sound management concepts and practices.

Objectives established in the MBO system are:

- to develop and implement a policy for management of the public lands which encourages multiple use and local participation in the process prior to making management and policy decisions;

- to expand opportunities for energy and mineral resource use of public lands through streamlining the leasing process and improving management of energy resources;

- to enhance the EIS process to make it a cost effective and integral part of the decision-making process of the Department of the Interior and enhance the value of EISs to the public; and

- to develop and implement a water process which recognizes State water rights.

The MBO agreement also specifies a number of tasks to be undertaken. These are noted in the program decriptions that follow. Some of the most critical tasks, however, illustrate the need for funding changes, without which the objectives cannot be met.

- Proposed funding increases in energy programs will permit:

  - streamline oil and gas leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf based on a July 1981 proposed schedule which would increase the number of leases issued from approximately 880 to 1,800 in FY 1983;

  - accelerating onshore oil and gas leasing by issuing approximately 27,000 leases for an increase of 8,000 per year in comparison to 1982;

  - leasing onshore oil and gas in Alaska outside NPRA; and

  - issuing four prototype oil shale leases;

  - reducing the backlog of oil and gas lease applications by one-third in FY 1983 with the goal of eliminating the backlog by FY 1985; and

  - eliminating the geothermal lease application backlog in FY 1983.

- A 27% reduction in funding for <u>planning</u> reflects reducing the planning process to 20-24 months, increased use of existing planning bases, and the reduced costs of these changes. Corollary reductions for inventory are made in a number of subactivities.

- Additional funding is requested in <u>non-energy</u> realty to expedite land conveyances to the State of Alaska and Alaska Natives -- a task of the MBO system. Significant increases in funding and personnel will be needed in 1984 and following years to maintain State conveyances at 13 million acres as agreed by the Secretary in a court settlement.

- Reductions in the public domain forestry program will be met by targeting forest management activities to the most productive commercial forest lands.

- Decision on wilderness designations -- leading in some cases to a return of lands to multiple use -- will be expedited through the use of a minerals assessment program that is more timely and less costly than mineral surveys. Overall costs will be substantially reduced by limiting the coverage and cost of mineral surveys conducted by Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines.

Many other tasks of the MBO system will have been accomplished by 1983, leading to the significant changes in funding reflected in this budget.

Highlights of the 1983 Budget Request

The table on page summarizes the proposed budget. The following explanations address the principal programmatic changes that are proposed.

Increases are proposed as follows:

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES:	FTE-Total Positions	Amount ($000)
Energy and minerals:		
Oil and Gas: for increased leasing activity in order to reduce backlog by a third in FY 1983 in an effort to eliminate the lease applications backlog by FY 1985.....	+ 90	+2,600
Geothermal: for issuing additional simultaneous non-competitive leases and for increasing post-lease activities (i.e., processing Notices of Intent and Geothermal Drilling Permits).....	---	+ 450
Oil shale/tar sands: to establish a permanent leasing program and support the activities related to the expanded prototype oil shale program, leading to issuance of additional prototype oil shale leases in FY 1983 and issuance of leases under the permanent program by September 1984; and to continue the tar sands leasing program in order to hold the first lease sale no later than December 1983.....	---	+ 400
Offshore Oil and Gas: to streamline leasing through implementing the Secretary's proposed five-year Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing program, dated July 1981.....	+ 65	+2,200
Mineral materials sales: to meet growing industry demand for sand and gravel from the public lands associated with energy development.....	---	+ 200
Lands and Realty:		
Energy Related Realty: to process an additional 350 applications for roads to well sites and 530 applications for other rights-of-way, all related to energy development and transmission.....	+30	+1,450

Non-Energy Related Realty: in the Lower 48 States, to process 680 land use authorization and land tenure adjustments and reduce the backlog to a workable level by the end of FY 1983; in Alaska, to process an additional 2,380 Native allotments to provide accurate exclusion from conveyances relating both to native and state selections; in Alaska, to process an additional 3 million acres of State conveyances and 1.5 million acres of native conveyances to meet Secretary Watt's commitment in a stipulation of Settlement in Alaska v. Reagan.....	+123	+4,250
Renewable Resources:		
Recreation Management		
Recreation Resource Management: to increase resource protection and visitor health and safety in 37 priority special areas through ORV designations and implementation, issuance of permits and visitor assistance.....	--	+ 50
Fire Management: for equipment to improve the Automatic Lightning Detection System and to make necessary improvements to trucks and pumpers.....	+ 11	+2,550
Planning and Data Management:		
Data Management: to support field office energy programs through development of application packages; equipment maintenance, leases, and telecommunication costs; and equipment purchase of a graphics minicomputer system.....	+ 12	+1,450
Cadastral Survey:		
Alaska to increase survey of an additional 65 native allotment inholdings to expedite conveyances to Natives through adjudication and field examinations.....	---	+ 320

Resource Protection: to put additional cooperative agreements into effect and increase capability to investigate theft and unauthorized use.....	+3	+ 400
Maintenance and Engineering Services.		
Maintenance: to improve maintenance on the Bureau's buildings, recreation facilities and roads.....	---	+1,100

The budget also includes the following decreases:

Energy and Minerals Management:		
Coal: for reduced number of environmental impact statements, inventories, and technical investigations.....	- 20	-9,850
Mineral Leasing: to redirect funds to meet higher priority mineral materials workload	---	- 200
Lands and Realty:		
Withdrawal Processing and Review: through change of emphasis and streamlining, enabling a reduction of funding and personnel, yet continuing to complete the required review of existing public land withdrawals by the statutory deadline of 1991.....	-30	-1,200
Renewable Resources:		
Forest Management: suspending forest management and development activities in marginal timber areas and reducing the level of inventory, planning, and environmental assessments because of completion of the major portion of the workload in prior years.....	- 43	-1,528
Wild Horse and Burros: a marginal decrease without any significant decrease in program outputs.....	---	- 135

Grazing Management an increase in supervision and monitoring of allotments, offset by a reduction in the number of Allotment Management Plans implemented, the number of acres inventoried. and the amount of maintenance work done on fences and facilities.....	- 5	- 596
Soil, Water, and Air: to reduce soil and water inventories from the FY 1982 level. This will provide the minimum level needed to meet the grazing EIS schedule and energy leasing goals.....	- 21	-1,600
Wildlife Management: to reduce the number of Habitat Management Plans implemented, the number of acres inventoried and the number of wildlife research projects..	- 22	- 850
Recreation Management:		
Cultural and Natural Resources: deferral of parts of the following activities to address significant protection and energy related planning projects: 18% of Class I inventories and Class II sampling; 17% of all protection projects; and 21% of all cultural resources management plans....	- 5	- 800
Wilderness Management: increase the efficiency of mineral surveys by reducing survey intensity to a more cost effective level, restricting them to only those areas found suitable for wilderness designation and substituting much less costly BLM mineral assessments as part of the BLM planning system.....	--	-1,552
Planning and Data Management: Planning: cost savings due to "streamlining" procedures and regulations and to increased reliance on existing plans	-75	-2,600

General Administration:

General Administration: a decrease in public affairs costs and a significant decrease in personnel forced by uncontrollable increases in fixed costs..	-113	- 700

Maintenance and Engineering Services:

Engineering Services: due to lower funding levels for construction projects, timber sales and access development.....	---	- 438

Increases and decreases in other appropriations are as follows:

CONSTRUCTION, ACCESS, AND LAND ACQUISITION:

Construction deferral of most construction needs..	---	- 213
Access: due to lower funding levels in forest management and construction.....	- 4	- 280
Land Acquisition: for payment of anticipated deficiencies in condemnation cases on the Rogue Wild and Scenic River and the Pacific Crest Trail.....	---	+ 161

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS:

For forest development and management practices necessary to implement allowable cut plans completed in FY 1982 and to increase funding for management of O&C lands within National Forests.....	---	+4,895

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS:

The grazing fee is expected to decrease, resulting in lower grazing receipts. This will mean that fewer projects will be surveyed, designed, and developed.....	---	-1,530

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES:

The number of cost-reimbursable rights-of-way are estimated to change from 100 in FY 1982 to 88 in FY 1983 with a corresponding decrease in funding and personnel.....	-25	-2,950

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

(in thousands of dollars)

Priority Ranking FY 1983 Budget

Departmental Rank	Item	Amounts BA	Amounts BO	Amounts Total FTE	Cumulative BA	Cumulative BO	Cumulative Total FTE
NA	Uncontrollable	834,320	834,250	358	834,320	834,250	358
	Service Charges	(7,050)	(6,980)	(98)			
	Range Improvement	(11,970)	(11,970)	(223)			
	Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	(814,600)	(814,600)	(--)			
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	(700)	(700)	(19)			
	Working Capital Fund	(--)	(--)	(18)			
NA	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	45,000	45,000	5	879,320	879,250	363
NA	Target -5%	426,185	406,955	10,624	1,305,505	1,286,205	10,987
1	BLM-Public Service & Program Support	7,300	7,000	57	1,312,805	1,293,205	11 044
9	BLM-Wildlife and Recreation Resources	8,618	8,200	24	1,321,423	1,301 405	11,068
15	BLM-Range Program	6,500	6,200	40	1,327,923	1,307,605	11,108

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Summary Analysis of Resources
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation Account		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
Management of Lands and Resources 14-1109-0-1-302	BA	406,730	390,638	363,791	386,009*	393,658
Acquisition, Construction and Maintenance 14-1110-0-1-302	BA	14,768	---	---	---	---
Construction, Access, and Land Acquisition 14-1110-0-1-302	BA	---	3,043	2,511	2,711	2,720
Payment in Lieu of Taxes 14-1114-0-1-852	BA	103,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Oregon and California Grant Lands 14-5136-0-2-302	BA	46,250	54,988	59,883	59,883	55,000
Range Improvements 14-5132-0-2-302	BA	13,117	13,500	11,970	11,970	15,000
Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities 14-5011-0-2-302	BA	---	---	---	---	---
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures 14-5017-0-2-302	BA	9,600	10,000	7,050	7,050	10,000
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations 14-9921-0-2-999	BA	457,200	613,090	814,600	814,600	943,300
Working Capital Fund 14-4525-0-4-302	BA	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous Trust Funds 14-9971-0-7-302	BA	700	700	700	700	700
Total	BA	1,051,365	1,130,959	1,305,505	1,327,923	1,465,378
	BO	1,016,832	1,101,454	1,286,356	1,307,605	1,445,031

* Reflects a shift of $10,209 from Acquisition, Construction, and Maintenance to Management of Lands and Resources.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Summary Analysis of Resources

(in thousands of dollars)

Multi-Year Estimate

Appropriation Account		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Management of Lands and Resources 14-1109-0-1-302	BA	386,009	390,529	395,379	398,115	403,315
Acquisition, Construction and Maintenance 14-1110-0-1-302	BA	---	---	---	---	---
Construction, Access, and Land Acquisition 14-1110-0-1-302	BA	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711
Payment in Lieu of Taxes 14-1114-0-1-852	BA	45,000	45,000	45,000	45 000	45,000
Oregon and California Grant Lands 14-5136-0-2-302	BA	59,883	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900
Range Improvements 14-5132-0-2-302	BA	11,970	12,286	13,202	14,046	14,890
Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities 14-5011-0-2-302	BA	---	---	---	---	---
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures 14-5017-0-2-302	BA	7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations 14-9921-0-2-999	BA	814,600	918,182	1,061,767	1,273,305	1,476,077
Working Capital Fund 14-4525-0-4-302	BA	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous Trust Funds 14-9971-0-7-302	BA	700	700	700	700	700
Total	BA	1,327,923	1,446,358	1,595,639	1,810,827	2,019,643
	BO	1,307,760	1,423,967	1,574,704	1,793,485	2,000,073

Change
Crosswalk

ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY CHANGE CROSSWALK

Two changes have been made in FY 1983 in the activity/subactivity structure of the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) Appropriation.

First, the structure was changed to concentrate the operating costs of the programs in MLR and retain only capital investment costs in the old Acquisition, Construction and Maintenance (AC&M) Appropriation. As a result, the sign shops and the survey and design budgets were moved from Acquisition, combined into an Engineering Services subactivity and placed with Maintenance into MLR. In addition, Land Acquisition was merged with Access Acquisition and Construction and the new Appropriation was titled Construction, Access and Land Acquisition. The new structure excludes administrative costs shown under new General Administration activity as discussed below.

Second, it is anticipated that General Administration will be created as a new activity in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation in FY 1982, as a result of Congressional action. Activities funded by this account are a combination of the administrative, executive direction, and Equal Employment Opportunity work performed previously under Common Program Services (an assessment account which included credits from Oregon and California Grant Lands and Service Charges) and the General Administration subactivity account (a combination of appropriated and assessment accounts which included credits from all other appropriations except Payments in Lieu of Taxes) which was previously within the Administration and Enforcement Activity. The Law Enforcement portion of this Activity is now established as a separate MLR activity titled Resource Protection. On the following page is a comparison of the old and new structures.

Bureau of Land Management
Activity/Subactivity Change Crosswalk
(dollar amount in thousands)

Format of Fiscal 1982 Congressional Budget Submission		Format of Fiscal 1983 Congressional Budget Submission	
Appropriation/Activity/ Subactivity	Amount (1983 request)	Appropriation/Activity/ Subactivity	Amount (1983 request
Acquisition, Construction and Maintenance		Construction, Access and Land Acquisition	
Acquisition	2,636	Access	1,525
Building Construction	258	Building Construction	258
Recreation Construction	460	Recreation Construction	460
Transportation Construction	---	Transportation Construction	---
Building Maintenance	3,229	Land Acquisition	468
Recreation Maintenance	3,574		
Transportation Maintenance	2,957		
Management of Lands and Resources		Management of Lands and Resources	
		Maintenance and Engineering Services	
		Building Maintenance	3,229
		Recreation Maintenance	3,574
		Transportation Maintenance	2,957
		Engineering Services	1,111
Administration and Law Enforcement			
General Administration	5,672	General Administration	82,841
Law Enforcement	2,006	Resource Protection	2,006
Common Program Services	(77,169)		

Receipts

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

The following table shows actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management for Fiscal Years 1978, 1979 and 1980, and estimated receipts for Fiscal Years 1981, 1982, and 1983.

	Actual 1978	Actual 1979	Actual 1980	Estimated 1981	Estimated 1982	Estimated 1983
Sales, Public Land & Materials	1,609,000	9,240,000	7,756,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Fees and Commissions	31,814,000	39,730,000	28,594,000	45,000,000	125,000,000	137,500,000
Mineral Leasing a/	402,286,000	453,514,000	682,124,000	864,590,000	1,325,600,000	1,593,900,000
Mineral Leasing, Outer Continental Shelf	2,259,308,000	3,267,377,000	4,100,871,000	9,600,000,000	11,000,000,000	12,200,000,000
Grazing Fees	16,317,000	19,877,000	24,602,000	25,194,000	22,298,000	23,072,000
Rights-of-Way Leases	862,000	869,000	899,000	830,000	831,000	831,000
Timber Sales	195,393,000	218,208,000	216,110,000	208,300,000	266,700,000	301,700,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	16,298,000	10,178,000	18,325,000	14,963,000	15,378,000	13,502,000
TOTAL	2,923,887,000	4,018,993,000	5,079,281,000	10,765,877,000	12,762,807,000	14,277,505,000

a/ Includes Mineral Leasing receipts collected by BLM and transferred to other agencies.

Management of
Lands and Resources

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

The Management of Lands and Resources appropriation, the largest of BLM's nine major appropriations, provides for a variety of functions necessary to develop, manage and protect the resources of onshore and offshore lands under BLM's jurisdiction. These functions include energy and minerals management, lands and realty management, renewable resource management, planning and data management, cadastral survey, firefighting and rehabilitation, resource protection, general administration, and maintenance.

Energy and Minerals Management includes such activities as the leasing of coal, oil and gas, geothermal resources, oil shale, tar sands and nonenergy minerals; the assessment of environmental impacts of proposed energy and mineral developments; and the implementation of lease stipulations and other environmental protection measures to mitigate adverse effects. In FY 1983, the program provides for issuance of up to 27,000 onshore oil and gas leases, approximately 1,760 competitive and non-competitive geothermal leases, nine competitive sales on the Outer Continental Shelf, and administering the various nonenergy minerals activities. In addition, two competitive coal lease sales will be held in calendar year 1983.

Lands and Realty Management includes such activities as use authorization in support of energy production, transmission, and distribution as well as other programs dependent upon the occupancy or transfer of public lands; land classification; processing applications for transfer of public lands for use by other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private individuals; withdrawal review; withdrawal restorations and revocations processing; maintenance of official land records; and trespass abatement. The program provides for disposal and exchange of land through a variety of mechanisms where there is a demonstrated need or purpose to be served and where the action is clearly in the national interest and consistent with land use planning. Lands and Realty activities in FY 1983 will emphasize processing rights-of-way applications for energy related development, withdrawal review and revocations, State in Lieu Selections, Forest Service/BLM boundary adjustments, Navajo-Hopi land transactions, casework backlog reduction, Native and State land selection in Alaska under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the Alaska Statehood Act, implementation of various provisions of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and other nonenergy related case processing.

Renewable Resources Management includes forest management; wild horse and burro management; grazing management; recreation management; soil, water and air management; wildlife habitat management; and fire management.

Forest Management includes activities for sustaining the yield on 2.1 million acres of commercial forest land available for timber production and for protecting, maintaining, and enhancing 22 million acres of woodlands that are a valuable source of other forest products, water, wildlife habitat, forage, and recreation uses. Public services such as providing fuel wood and christmas trees are part of the management program on all 24.1 million acres.

Wild Horse and Burro Management includes activities to ensure viable populations of healthy free-roaming wild horses and burros; the control of populations to prevent deterioration of range conditions; the humane care and treatment of animals through an adoption program; and the humane and efficient destruction of excess animals for which no adoption demand exists.

Grazing Management includes such activities as authorizing and supervising grazing uses; assessing environmental impacts of grazing practices; monitoring and improving range conditions; planning and developing cost-effective on-the-ground improvements; and periodic and systematic inventory of rangeland resources.

Recreation Management includes the activities that allow the public lands to be used for a wide variety of outdoor recreation purposes, and the protection, interpretation and management of historic and archaeological sites. Recreation protection and management are focused on three national conservation areas (including the California Desert), one national recreation area, over 100 areas where recreation use is heavily concentrated, and along 10 national wild and scenic rivers and 20 nationally designated trails. Less intensive management allows an equally significant amount of recreation to be provided for an additional 52 rivers (over 4,000 miles), thousands of historical and archaeological resources, and more hunting and off-road vehicle (ORV) opportunities than are administered by any other Federal or State agency.

Wilderness Management includes activities to identify roadless areas of five thousand acres or more and roadless islands on the public lands as suitable or non-suitable for wilderness designation. Major efforts include wilderness inventories and studies which will serve as the basis of the Secretary's report to the President on proposed wilderness designation recommendations. A mineral survey will be performed on each area found suitable for designation to determine the values of any minerals that may be affected if the area is designated. Congress will make the actual designations by law based on the President's recommendations as well as the recommendations of other interested groups and individuals.

Soil, Water, and Air Management includes such activities as stabilizing soils; improving water and air quality through land treatment or development of facilities; maintaining structures and facilities; identifying and protecting water rights for public land uses; and gathering soil/vegetative data necessary to make management decisions on grazing, timber, and energy development.

Wildlife Habitat Management includes activities for the protection, management, and improvement of fish and wildlife habitats for all species dependent totally or partially on public lands for food and shelter; for cooperative management with other federal and state wildlife agencies responsible for species management; and the protection and management of habitat for 1,366 threatened, endangered and sensitive species of fish, wildlife, and plants.

Fire Management includes activities for developing fire techniques such as prescribed burning as a tool for resource management and for developing methods to prevent and suppress fires to minimize loss of resources from wildfires.

Planning and Data Management includes such activities as data analysis, land use planning, and automated data management. These activities support the development of land use plans to meet schedules for energy and mineral production, rangeland management, timber production, and wilderness studies, as well as resolve conflicts involving wildlife habitat, recreation, cultural resources, and other natural resources. Data management also supports Bureau programs through the development and operation of automated systems for acquiring, storing, using, and disseminating data required for all aspects of the agency's programs, including both administrative and natural resource management.
Cadastral Survey includes activities for the identification of land boundaries and legal property descriptions to facilitate the Bureau's land management programs. During the budget year an estimated 4,550,000 acres will be surveyed in Alaska and the Lower 48 States.

In Alaska, surveys are performed on lands selected by the State for transfer under the Alaska Statehood Act; and for Native townsites, Native allotments, and other entitlements under the Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act; and other special purposes. Surveys in the Lower 48 States identify land boundaries that are prerequisite to resource management activities and decisions. This involves both new surveys and resurveys to reestablish obliterated boundary markers.

Firefighting and Rehabilitation includes activities for protecting public lands and their natural resources and other values from loss or depletion due to wildfires. Based on a 10-year annual average of 1.2 million acres burned, fire causes damages averaging $14.0 million each year. Suppression costs average an additional $18.0 million annually.

General Administration includes activities formerly funded under Common Program Service, General Administration as a subactivity, and other assessment accounts. General Administration includes executive management and general support services such as financial management, personnel management, management analysis, budget and program development, procurement, property management, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Program. Bureauwide fixed costs including space, mail, communications and all administrative support services such as records and directives, policy evaluation and cooperative relations, legislation and regulations, congressional liaison, information and public participation, cartography and mapping, administrative training, Departmental services, household moves, and safety are funded under General Administration.

Resource Protection, formerly referred to as Law Enforcement, provides for enforcement of laws and regulations governing the management, use, and protection of public lands through cooperative agreements with state, local, and Federal law enforcement agencies; federal special agents and a uniformed ranger force in the California Desert.

Maintenance and Engineering Services provides essential engineering expertise to all other Bureau programs. Services include survey and design, specifications writing, contract administration, construction cost estimating, maintenance scheduling, transportation system management, facility evaluation, sign shop operation, and maintenance. Maintenance includes activities for the care and upkeep of BLM facilities, which

include buildings, roads, trails, developed and undeveloped recreation sites, and other management facilities. The primary objective is to protect the public's investment in capital improvements, to prevent unnecessary and higher expenditures in the future, to correct actual and potential health and safty hazards, and to improve services to the public.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriation enacted to date, 1982			9,029	$380,429
Adjustments to base and built-in changes:				
Transfer of maintenance and engineering services				
from "Acquisition, Construction, and Maintenance" ...			+269	+10,209
Transfer of Mining Claims Recordation				
from Lands and Realty Management			-63	-1,800
to Nonenergy Offshore			+63	+1,800
1983 Base			9,298	$390,638

	1981 Actual		1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date		1983 Base		1983 Estimate		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1983 Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Comparison by activities:										
1. Energy & Minerals Mgmt.										
A. Energy Onshore	1,218	53,285	1,088	50,624	1,088	50,624	1,158	44,224	+70	-6,400
B. Energy Offshore	287	51,256	247	41,594	247	41,594	312	43,794	+65	+2,200
C. Nonenergy Onshore	285	9,776	313	9,946	313	9,946	313	9,946	---	---
Subtotal	1,790	114,317	1,648	102,164	1,648	102,164	1,783	97,964	+135	-4,200
2. Lands & Realty Mgmt.										
A. Lands & Realty Mgmt. Subtotal	1,327	38,418	1,162	31,019	1,162	31,019	1,285	35,519	+123	+4,500
3. Renewable Resource Mgmt.										
A. Range Mgmt.	1,316	51,795	1,161	42,694	1,161	42,694	1,156	41,963	-5	-731
B. Wildlife Habitat Management	477	20,193	416	15,394	416	15,394	394	14,544	-22	-850
C. Soil, Water, & Air Management	397	22,073	349	17,638	349	17,638	328	16,038	-21	-1,600
D. Forest Management	244	9,564	213	7,510	213	7,510	170	5,982	-43	-1,528
E. Recreation Mgmt.	564	24,530	485	26,310	485	26,310	480	24,008	-5	-2,302
F. Fire Mgmt.	184	9,414	158	7,451	158	7,451	169	10,001	+11	+2,550
Subtotal	3,182	137,569	2,782	116,233	2,782	116,233	2,697	111,772	-85	-4,461
4. Planning & Data Mgmt.										
A. Planning	413	16,000	360	9,650	360	9,650	285	7,050	-75	-2,600
B. Data Mgmt.	295	18,629	263	13,146	263	13,146	275	14,596	+12	+1,450
Subtotal	708	34,629	623	22,796	623	22,796	560	21,646	-63	-1,150
5. Cadastral Survey										
A. Cadastral Survey Subtotal	542	25,122	464	17,556	464	17,556	464	17,876	---	+320
6. Firefighting & Rehab.										
A. Firefighting & Rehabilitation Subtotal	1,000	49,750	1,000	4,750	1,000	4,750	1,000	4,750	---	---
7. Resource Protection										
A. Resource Protection Subtotal	25	1,261	25	1.606	25	1,606	28	2,006	+3	+400
8. General Administration										
A. General Administration Subtotal	275	5,664	1,325	83,541	1,325	83,541	1 212	82,841	-113	-700
9. Maintenance and Engineering Svcs.										
A. Maintenance and Enginering Svcs. Subtotal	---	---	269	10,209	269	10,209	269	10,871	---	+662
10. Common Program Svcs.										
A. Services	(990)	(65,514)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INCREASES OR DECREASES									--	-4,629
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	8,849	406,730	9,298	390,638	9,298	390,638	9,298	386,009		

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Detailed Analysis of Resources by Activity and Subactivity
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
ENERGY & MINERALS MANAGEMENT						
ENERGY ONSHORE						
Oil and Gas Leasing	BA	16,901	18,684	21,284	21,284	21,706
	FTE-P	570	507	597	597	597
	FTE-Total	644	581	671	671	671
Coal Leasing	BA	29,300	25,497	15,647	15,647	15,956
	FTE-P	397	346	326	326	326
	FTE-Total	434	383	363	363	363
Geothermal Leasing	BA	2,561	2,326	2,776	2,776	2,831
	FTE-P	66	59	59	59	59
	FTE-Total	75	68	68	68	68
Oil Shale and Tar Sands	BA	4,523	4,117	4,517	4,517	4,606
	FTE-P	61	52	52	52	52
	FTE-Total	65	56	56	56	56
ENERGY OFFSHORE (OCS)						
	BA	51,256	41,594	43,794	43,794	44,662
	FTE-P	271	231	296	296	296
	FTE-Total	287	247	312	312	312
NONENERGY ONSHORE						
Mineral Material Sales	BA	2,357	1,867	2,067	2,067	2,108
	FTE-P	72	62	62	62	62
	FTE-Total	77	67	67	67	67
Mining Law Administration	BA	5,247	6,482	6,482	6,482	6,611
	FTE-P	147	190	190	190	190
	FTE-Total	160	203	203	203	203

		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
Mineral Leasing	BA	2,172	1,597	1,397	1,397	1,425
	FTE-P	43	38	38	38	38
	FTE-Total	48	43	43	43	43
LANDS & REALTY MANAGEMENT						
LANDS & REALTY						
Energy Realty	BA	9,714	5,744	7,194	7,194	7,337
	FTE-P	219	189	219	219	219
	FTE-Total	242	212	242	242	242
Nonenergy Realty	BA	24,773	21,017	23,617	25,267	25,766
	FTE-P	832	712	801	827	827
	FTE-Total	929	809	906	932	932
Withdrawal Processing & Review	BA	3,931	4,258	3,058	3,058	3,119
	FTE-P	135	120	100	100	100
	FTE-Total	156	141	111	111	111
RENEWABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
FOREST MANAGEMENT	BA	9,564	7,510	5,982	5,982	6,100
	FTE-P	213	182	159	159	159
	FTE-Total	244	213	170	170	170
WILD HORSE AND BURROS	BA	6,840	5,590	5,455	5,455	5,563
	FTE-P	118	103	103	103	103
	FTE-Total	136	121	121	121	121
GRAZING MANAGEMENT	BA	44,955	37,104	30,008	36,508	37,231
	FTE-P	1,026	896	871	896	896
	FTE-Total	1,180	1,040	995	1,035	1,035

		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
CULTURAL RESOURCES AND NATURAL HISTORY	BA	4,153	5,385	3,885	4,585	4,676
	FTE-P	100	85	75	80	80
	FTE-Total	113	98	88	93	93
WILDERNESS	BA	12,431	15,190	13,638	13,638	13,908
	FTE-P	186	156	156	156	156
	FTE-Total	209	179	179	179	179
RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BA	7,946	5,735	4,917	5,785	5,900
	FTE-P	216	182	175	182	182
	FTE-Total	242	208	201	208	208
SOIL, WATER & AIR MANAGEMENT	BA	22,073	17,638	10,938	16,038	16,356
	FTE-P	345	297	272	297	297
	FTE-Total	397	349	324	328	328
WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT	BA	20,193	15,394	12,594	14,544	14,833
	FTE-P	417	361	351	353	353
	FTE-Total	477	416	386	394	394
FIRE MANAGEMENT	BA	9,414	7,451	9,101	10,001	10,199
	FTE-P	165	139	147	147	147
	FTE-Total	184	158	169	169	169
PLANNING & DATA MANAGEMENT						
Planning	BA	16,000	9,650	7,050	7,050	7,190
	FTE-P	381	328	263	263	263
	FTE-Total	413	360	285	285	285
Data Management	BA	18,629	13,146	12,146	14,596	14,885
	FTE-P	265	233	223	233	233
	FTE-Total	295	263	253	275	275

		1981	1982	Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
CADASTRAL SURVEY						
Alaska	BA	25,122	17,556	16,826	17,876	18,230
	FTE-P	485	447	447	447	447
	FTE-Total	542	464	464	464	464
FIREFIGHTING & REHABILITATION	BA	49,750	4,750	4,750	4,750	4,845
	FTE-P	140	140	140	140	140
	FTE-Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
RESOURCE PROTECTION	BA	1,261	1,606	1,606	2,006	2,045
	FTE-P	24	24	24	27	27
	FTE-Total	25	25	25	28	28
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	BA	5,664	83,541	82,191	82,841	84,483
	FTE-P	240	1,295	1,182	1,182	1,182
	FTE-Total	275	1,325	1,212	1,212	1,212
MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING SERVICES						
Building	BA	--	2,898	3,229	3,229	3,293
	FTE-P	--	46	46	46	46
	FTE-Total	--	56	56	56	56
Recreation	BA	--	3,087	3,574	3,574	3,645
	FTE-P	--	76	76	76	76
	FTE-Total	--	93	93	93	93
Transportation	BA	--	2,675	2,957	2,957	3,016
	FTE-P	--	41	41	41	41
	FTE-Total	--	49	49	49	49
Engineering Services	BA	--	1,549	1,111	1,111	1,133
	FTE-P	--	64	64	64	64
	FTE-Total	--	71	71	71	71
TOTAL	BA	406,730	390,638	363,791	386,009	393,658
	BO	372,971	373,450	347,784	368,870	376,337
	FTE-P	6,994	7,601	7,549	7,658	7,658
	FTE-Total	7,849	9,298	9,177	9,298	9,298

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
ENERGY & MINERALS MANAGEMENT						
Energy Onshore						
Oil and Gas 1/	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		21,284	21,284	21,284	19,000	19,000
Agency Request		21,284	21,284	21,284	19,000	19,000
Current Policy		21,706	22,147	22,312	22,312	22,312
Coal	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		15,647	15,647	15,647	15,647	15,647
Agency Request		15,647	15,647	15,647	15,647	15,647
Current Policy		15,956	16,280	16,402	16,402	16,402
Geothermal Leasing	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		2,776	2,776	2 776	2,776	2,776
Agency Request		2,776	2,776	2,776	2,776	2,776
Current Policy		2,831	2,889	2,911	2,911	2,911
Oil Shale & Tar Sands	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		4,517	4,517	4,517	4,517	4,517
Agency Request		4,517	4,517	4,517	4,517	4,517
Current Policy		4,606	4,700	4,735	4,735	4,735

1/ Backlog will be eliminated in FY 1985; less funding required thereafter.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Energy Offshore						
Leasing	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		13,527	13,527	13,527	13,527	13,527
Agency Request		13,527	13,527	13,527	13,527	13,527
Current Policy		13,795	14,075	14,180	14,180	14,180
Studies	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		30,267	30,267	30,267	30,267	30,267
Agency Request		30,267	30,267	30,267	30,267	30,267
Current Policy		30,867	31,494	31,729	31,729	31,729
Non-Energy Onshore						
Mineral Materials Sales	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		2,067	2,067	2,067	2,067	2,067
Agency Request		2,067	2,067	2,067	2,067	2,067
Current Policy		2,108	2,152	2,168	2,168	2,168
Mining Law Administration	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		6,482	6,482	6,482	6,482	6,482
Agency Request		6,482	6,482	6,482	6,482	6,482
Current Policy		6,611	6,745	6,795	6,795	6,795
Mineral Leasing	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Agency Request		1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397
Current Policy		1,425	1,454	1,465	1,465	1,465

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
RENEWABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
Forest Management	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982
Agency Request		5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982
Current Policy		6,100	6,225	6,271	6,271	6,271
Wild Horses and Burros	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455
Agency Request		5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455
Current Policy		5,563	5,676	5,718	5,718	5,718
Grazing	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		30,008	30,008	30,008	30,008	30,008
Agency Request		36,508	36,508	36,508	36,508	36,508
Current Policy		37,231	37,988	38,272	38,272	38,272

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
RENEWABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
Forest Management	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982
Agency Request		5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982
Current Policy		6,100	6,225	6,271	6,271	6,271
Wild Horses and Burros	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455
Agency Request		5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455
Current Policy		5,563	5,676	5,718	5,718	5,718
Grazing	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		30,008	30,008	30,008	30,008	30,008
Agency Request		36,508	36,508	36,508	36,508	36,508
Current Policy		37,231	37,988	38,272	38,272	38,272

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
RENEWABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
Forest Management	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982
Agency Request		5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982
Current Policy		6,100	6,225	6,271	6,271	6,271
Wild Horses and Burros	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455
Agency Request		5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455
Current Policy		5,563	5,676	5,718	5,718	5,718
Grazing	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		30,008	30,008	30,008	30,008	30,008
Agency Request		36,508	36,508	36,508	36,508	36,508
Current Policy		37,231	37,988	38,272	38,272	38,272

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
RENEWABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
Forest Management	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982
Agency Request		5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982
Current Policy		6,100	6,225	6,271	6,271	6,271
Wild Horses and Burros	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455
Agency Request		5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455
Current Policy		5,563	5,676	5,718	5,718	5,718
Grazing	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		30,008	30,008	30,008	30,008	30,008
Agency Request		36,508	36,508	36,508	36,508	36,508
Current Policy		37,231	37,988	38,272	38,272	38,272

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

ACTIVITY/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Natural History & Cultural	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		3,885	3,885	3,885	3,885	3,885
Agency Request		4,585	4,585	4,585	4,585	4,585
Current Policy		4,676	4,771	4,807	4,807	4,807
Wilderness	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		13,638	13,638	13,638	13,638	13,638
Agency Request		13,638	13,638	13,638	13,638	13,638
Current Policy		13,908	14,191	14,297	14,297	14,297
Recreation Resources	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		4,917	4,917	4,917	4,917	4,917
Agency Request		5,785	5,785	5,785	5,785	5,785
Current Policy		5,900	6,020	6,065	6,065	6,065
Soil, Water and Air	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		10,938	10,938	10,938	10,938	10,938
Agency Request		16,038	16,038	16,038	16,038	16,038
Current Policy		16,356	16,688	16,813	16,813	16,813

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

ACTIVITY/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Wildlife Habitat	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		12,594	12,594	12,594	12,594	12,594
Agency Request		14,544	14,544	14,544	14,544	14,544
Current Policy		14,833	15,134	15,247	15,247	15,247
Fire Management	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		9,101	9,101	9,101	9,101	9,101
Agency Request		10,001	10,001	10,001	10,001	10,001
Current Policy		10,199	10,406	10,484	10,484	10,484
PLANNING AND DATA MANAGEMENT						
Planning	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050
Agency Request		7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050
Current Policy		7,190	7,336	7,391	7,391	7,391
Data Management	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		12,146	14,596	14,596	14,596	14,596
Agency Request		14,596	14,596	14,596	14,596	14,596
Current Policy		14,885	15,187	15,300	15,300	15,300

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

ACTIVITY/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
CADASTRAL SURVEY	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		16,826	17,876	17,876	17,876	17,876
Agency Request		17,876	17,876	17,876	17,876	17,876
Current Policy		18,230	18,600	18,739	18,739	18,739
FIREFIGHTING AND REHABILITATION	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		4,750	4,750	4,750	4,750	4,750
Agency Request		4,750	4,750	4,750	4,750	4,750
Current Policy		4,845	4,943	4,980	4,980	4,980
RESOURCE PROTECTION	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		1,606	1,606	1,606	1,606	1,606
Agency Request		2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006
Current Policy		2,045	2,081	2,102	2,102	2,102
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION 3/	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		82,191	86,291	90,391	94,491	98,591
Agency Request		82,841	86,941	91,041	95,141	99,241
Current Policy		84,483	88,583	92,683	96,783	100,883

3/ Fixed costs including space, communications, household moves, mail costs, and Departmental and other assessments are expected to increase at approximately 10% per year (+$4,100,000) 1984 through 1987.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

ACTIVITY/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
MAINTENANCE & ENGINEERING SERVICES						
Maintenance	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760
Agency Request		9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760
Current Policy		9,954	10,156	10,232	10,232	10,232
Engineering Services	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Agency Request		1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Current Policy		1,133	1,156	1,165	1,165	1 165
Total	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		363,791	368,851	376,701	379,437	384,637
Agency Request		386,009	390,529	395,379	398,115	403,315
Current Policy		393,658	403,937	410,948	415,965	421,165
Total	BO					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		347,784	351,188	358,692	363,491	368,462
Agency Request		368,870	371,912	376,548	381,347	386,319
Current Policy		376,337	386,164	392,866	397,663	402,634

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Energy Onshore: Oil and Gas Leasing

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Oil and Gas Leasing	($)	18,684	18,684	21,284	+2,600
	(FTE-P)	(507)	(507)	(597)	(+90)
	(FTE-Total)	(581)	(581)	(671)	(+90)

Authorization

30 U.S.C. 181 et. seq. 41 Stat. 437 P.L. 66-146	The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, and sodium.
42 U.S.C. 4321 4331-4335, 4341 - 4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
43 U.S.C. 1711 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the preparation and maintenance of inventories of public land resource values (Section 201a).

Objectives

- to support earlier and increased exploration for oil and gas by giving priority to issuing leases and processing Notices of Intent (NOI) to process geophysical exploration, Applications for Permit to Drill (APD), and development plans;
- to conduct one and possibly two lease sales on one and a half to four million acres in the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPR-A) under a permanent leasing program in FY 1983.
- to operate a full-scale leasing program in non-North Slope Alaska during FY 1983; and
- to reduce lease applications backlog by approximately 30 percent as part of an effort to eliminate the backlog during FY 1985.

Base Program: $18,684,000

BLM's FY 1983 Oil and Gas Program aims to be fully responsive to the President's February 19, 1981 message on a Program for Economic Recovery in which the President places a major emphasis on leasing lands for energy minerals.

At the base funding level the major activities in the program emphasize issuing leases, processing assignments, geophysical exploration plans and applications to drill, reviewing development plans, operating agreements and unit agreements, making compliance inspections and ensuring environmental protection.

A number of streamlining measures will be adopted in late FY 1981 and early FY 1982 by BLM acting on its own, and in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Geological Survey which will result in an annual increase of at least 1,500 leases issued. These measures include: (1) implementing of categorical exclusions from the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act for prelease environmental assessments, (2) centralizing adjudication of corporate qualification statements, (3) eliminating the need for USGS clearance for applications for lands in areas with no known geologic structures for producing oil and gas, and (4) completing environmental assessments prior to drilling, rather than prior to leasing, on Forest Service lands. These measures will increase annual leasing at base level funding from 17,500 to 19,000 leases.

Although the total amount of acreage under lease has increased by 66% in the past 10 years, the Bureau has not been able to keep pace with the deluge of incoming lease applications. Backlogs have been steadily increasing. From November 1979 to November 1980, the number of pending oil and gas lease applications increased 50 percent from 18,000 to 27,000. A major thrust of the FY 1983 program is to reduce this growing backlog so that it can be eliminated during 1985. At the base level, this backlog would be reduced by only 1,500 applications, and would not be eliminated until 1990.

The program responds to the growing industry interest in leasing and production. This interest is being demonstrated in the overthrust belt and in areas where recent exploratory findings have resulted in new major industry leasing activity. This includes leasing activity in Arizona, Idaho, and Oregon where there has been little or no leasing interest. Industry interest has also been evident in:

- the upward trend in the number of outstanding Federal leases. On December 31, 1970 there were approximately 107,000 outstanding leases (67,500,000 acres); on December 31, 1975 there were 114,000 (89,600,000 acres); and currently there are 118,000 (109,300,000 acres). Additionally, the average size of each newly-issued lease has increased from 850 acres in 1979 to over 1,100 acres in 1981;

- the number of drill rigs which are active during any given week. Thus far in 1981 about 3,500 drilling rigs are active each week--up one-third over 1980 (which was up one-third from 1979); and

- industry's domestic expenditures for exploration and drilling in 1979 were $15.8 billion; in 1980 they were $25.1 billion (up 59 percent) and in 1981 they are projected to be $30.0 billion (up 19.4 percent).

Executive direction and the legislative direction contained in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) require specific accomplishments in the proposed program. For example, within the base program during FY 1983 BLM will be conducting work related to the overall study program within the Central Arctic Management Area (Section 1001) and a non--North Slope oil and gas leasing program (Section 1008).

The oil and gas program generates receipts from bonus, rent and royalty payments. The receipts from the lower 48 states and the NPR-A (Alaska) are divided equally between the general fund of the Treasury and permanent appropriations which go to the states and counties. Receipts from the non-NPR-A area in Alaska are divided with 90 percent going to the state and 10 percent going to the Treasury. The total receipts for the oil and gas program during FY 1980 were $614,000,000 and are projected to be $866,000,000 and $1,162,000,000 for FY 1981 and 1982 respectively. These figures will be significantly higher if the rental rate is raised. The Department will propose raises in the rate in the Federal Register during 1981.

A breakdown of Oil and Gas receipts is given below:

	Oil and Gas Receipts * (millions of dollars)	
	FY 1982	FY 1983
Rents	87	102
Bonuses	270	150
Royalties	805	959
Total	1,162	1,211

Approximately $138 million in filling fees are anticipated in FY 1983. This is an increase of about $98 million over the $40 million received in FY 1980. The increase is due to the change in the filing fee from ten to twenty-five dollars effective in FY 1982 and an increase in the anticipated number of applications from 4 to 5.5 million.

Oil and gas production from Federal onshore lands makes an important contribution to the total United States domestic production. As a percent of total United States domestic production, oil and gas produced on public lands in 1980 was 5 percent of domestic oil production and 5.4 percent of domestic gas production. Existing onshore leases contain about 4.5 percent of the oil reserves and 6.1 percent of gas reserves in the United States.

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* Based on existing rental rates.

Increase for FY 1983: +$2,600,000

This increase of $2,600,000 will be used to issue an additional 8,000 leases which will generate about $10 million in rentals* annually over their lifetimes. This will reduce the backlog of pending lease applications by 30% by the end of FY 1983. In addition, the program will place priority on maintaining the level of processing current applications for permits to drill (APD), and notices of intent (NOI) to conduct geophysical exploration and development plans.

The anticipated output for the program is shown on the following table.

Oil and Gas

Workload Measures	1982 Reagan	1983 Current	1983 Proposed	Change
APDs	4,500	4,500	4,500	--
NOIs	2,000	2,000	2,000	--
Leases Issued (a)	19,000	19,000	27,000	8,000
Development Plans Reviewed	4,950	4,950	4,950	--
Compliance Checks	14,050	14,050	14,050	--
SOG Filings (Millions)	5.5	5.5	5.5	--
Assignments	37,700	37,700	37,700	--
NPR-A Lease Sales	2	2	2	--
NPR-A Studies	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	--
Alaska Lands Study	initiate	ongoing	ongoing	--

(a) These figures include leasing in the lower 48 states only. Onshore oil and gas leasing has not occurred in Alaska for 15 years. As a result, leasing predictions will not be made for the non-North Slope area until the program is better developed.

Ninety additional FTE positions are required to accomplish the additional leasing. They will be used for lease adjudication and other tasks in support of the leasing function.

The proposed increase will be used in the effort to eliminate the backlog of pending lease applications. With the increase, this backlog will be reduced by 1/3 during FY 1983 and eliminated entirely by the end of FY 1985.

Oil and Gas Lease Application Backlog

	Pending at Beginning of FY	Offers Received	Leases Issued	Pending at End of FY
FY 1981	28,000	17,000	13,000	32,000
FY 1982	32,000	17,000	19,000	30,000
FY 1983	30,000	17,000	27,000	20,000
FY 1984	20,000	17,000	27,000	10,000
FY 1985	10,000	17,000	27,000	- 0 -

* Based on existing rental rates.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $2,600,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	Number	Actual Salary
Permanent positions	35	$875,000
Lapse		-219,000
		656,000
Positions other than permanent		1,402,000
Total personnel compensation		2,058,000
Personnel benefits		247,000
Travel and transportation of persons		90,000
Supplies and Materials		100,000
Equipment		105,000
Total		+$2,600,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Energy Onshore/Coal Leasing

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Coal Leasing	($)	25,497	25,497	15,647	-9,850
	(FTE-P)	(346)	(346)	(326)	(-20)
	(FTE-Total)	(383)	(383)	(363)	(-20)

Authorization

30 U.S.C. 181 et. seq. 41 Stat. 437 P.L. 66-146	The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, and sodium.
P.L. 94-377 90 Stat. 1083	The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments of 1975 requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands.
42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341 - 4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
43 U.S.C. 1711 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the preparation and maintenance of inventories of public land resource values (Section 201a).

Objectives:

- to hold competitive sales in two coal regions in FY 1983 as well as conducting activity planning in support of these and at least four other regional coal lease sales scheduled for future years;

- to respond to short-term lease applications to maintain current operations, to avoid leaving "islands" of Federal coal that could not be economically mined at a later date, and to meet leasing needs in areas outside coal-producing regions;

- to process 56 preference right lease applications (PRLAs) promptly, with all actions on all PRLAs to be completed by December 1984 and

- to process 4 exchanges, 9 modifications, and 30 readjustments, and review 69 mining/reclamation plans for existing leases.

Base Program: $25,497,000

The Bureau of Land Management manages about one-third of all United States coal and indirectly affects the use of at least an additional 20 percent. As of September 30, 1980 there were 562 outstanding leases covering 812,163 acres and an estimated 17.3 billion tons of recoverable reserves. There were 99 producing leases in 1980. Production from those leases (71.9 million tons) amounted to 8.6 percent of total United States production (833 million tons) up from 8.0 percent in 1979. Coal production from Federal lands increased steadily each year during the 1970s. It went from 7.4 million tons (or 9.6 tons per leased acre) in 1970 to 71.9 million tons (88.5 tons per leased acre) in 1980. The Department of Energy's coal production goals project a continued increase in coal production through 1995.

Royalties from coal production were $16.1 million and $23.1 million in FY 1979 and 1980 and are estimated to be $26 million, $29 million, and $32.6 million in FYs 1981, 1982 and 1983 respectively. Deferred bonus payments spread out over a four-year period represent another substantial source of revenue; during FY 1980 total bonus bids on competitively-offered leases were $544,000. In FY 1981, 4 competitive sales were held for Green River Hams Fork with bonus bids totaling over $20 million. Fifty percent of these receipts is distributed to the states in which the leases are located; 40 percent is placed in the Federal Reclamation Fund; and 10 percent remains in the U.S. Treasury.

At Base level funding, as illustrated on the table below, more inventory, land use planning studies and technical investigations would be accomplished than at the proposed level. Slightly more exploration licenses, exchanges, and leases would be processed. The additional leases would include those to maintain production levels, to avoid permanent bypass of Federal coal, to satisfy requests for lease by applications, and to process preference right lease applications.

Decrease for 1983: -$9,850,000

The proposed decrease is comprised of $5.3 million in reduced workload, and $4.5 million for technical investigations. FY 1983 coal leasing program responds to the President's February 18, 1981 program for Economic Recovery which directed the Secretary to "begin immediately to simplify administratively the coal leasing process to achieve significantly expanded leasing by 1983, if possible, but no later than 1984." Additional suggestions

for streamlining the coal leasing process are under consideration. This FY 1983 estimate is based upon maintaining the existing leasing schedule and consequently does not represent a reduction in the program's priority or the accomplishments initially planned for FY 1983. The FY 1983 funding proposal does not include any contingency funding for unexpected workload.

The FY 1982 program budget allowed some contingency for site specific environmental impact statements and inventories since leasing is dependent upon completing them, and the workload could unexpectedly increase during the year. The workload did not occur and is not expected in FY 1983. Consequently, such contengency funding is not proposed in FY 1983. A further reduction of $4.5 million is proposed for technical investigations. BLM's technical investigation program was developed to determine the reclamation potential of specific tracts prior to coal leasing decisions. The program consisted of investigations of hydrologic, over burden, soil and vegetation data. The program, however, was developed prior to the passage of the Mining Surface and Reclamation Control Act which makes many of the investigations unnecessary for coal leasing decisions. The information can be gathered and used after leasing but prior to mining. Some of the costs can be eliminated or shifted to the lease holder. Retained in the FY 1983 program, however, is $3.0 million for site specific hydrologic investigations which are essential for tract evaluation, ranking, and selection, environmental impact analysis, and development of lease stipulations.

The planned FY 1983 accomplishments are as follows:

Workload Measure	FY 1982	Current Level	Proposed Level (a)	Change from FY 1982 (b)
Lease applications	28	36	30	+ 2
PRLAs processed	36	64	56	+ 20
Activity plans underway	8	6	6	- 2
Site-specific EISs	13	10	8	- 5
Exploration licenses	52	84	72	+ 20
Inventories (million acres)	4.0	3.4	2.7	- 1.3
Negotiated sales	2	4	4	+ 2
Exchanges	4	8	4	0
Lease readjustments	42	31	30	- 12
Lease modifications	11	10	9	- 2
Mine plan reviews	67	64	69	+ 2
Lease assignments	42	64	62	+ 20

(a) Because of the nature of the coal program the actual workload often shifts between various workload measures from one fiscal year to the next even at the same funding level, as illustrated on the above table.

(b) The FY 1982 and FY 1983 proposed level accomplishments are based on current DOI policies and schedules and illustrate workload that is currently anticipated. This column represents the difference between the proposed level and the FY 1982 level workloads.

Competitive lease sales will be held in two coal regions in FY 1983. Activity planning will be conducted to support these FY 1983 sales and the four second-round sales that are scheduled in FY 1984 as shown below.

Coal Region	First Round Sale	Second Round Sale
Fort Union	3rd Quarter-FY1983	
San Juan River	4th Quarter-FY1983	
Uinta-Southwestern Utah		1st Quarter-FY1984
Green River-Hams Fork		2nd Quarter-FY1984
Powder River		3rd Quarter-FY1984
Southern Appalachian		4th Quarter-FY1984

The Bureau will also continue to investigate all instances of alleged coal trespass and initiate administrative or civil action to resolve cases of unauthorized coal removal. In April 1981 the United States reached an out-of-court agreement with Invesco International Corporation and its subsidiary on a coal trespass case (discovered during a coal inventory) in Alabama. The United States accepted as satisfaction of the $1.1 million judgment a principal sum of $520,000 provided all conditions of the stipulated agreement are met.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $9,850,000 decrease is as follows:

Position Title	Number	Actual Salary
Permanent positions	13	-$328,000
Positions other than permanent		-178,000
Total personnel compensation		-506,000
Personnel benefits		-61,000
Travel and transportation of persons		-42,000
Other services		-9,221,000
Supplies and materials		-20,000
Total		-$9,850,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Energy Onshore: Geothermal Leasing

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Geothermal Leasing	($)	2,326	2,326	2,776	+450
	(FTE-P)	(59)	(59)	(59)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(68)	(68)	(68)	(--)

Authorization

30 U.S.C. 1001 P.L. 91-581	The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 provide for leasing and development of geothermal energy sources.
42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341 - 4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
P.L. 91-631	The Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1979 establishes a national mining and minerals policy which fosters and encourages mineral development.

Objectives:

- to hold competitive lease sales as soon as possible after areas are designated (by USGS) as known geothermal resource areas;
- to streamline the Bureau's approach to environmental assessments through the use of umbrella, multiple resource, and phased environmental assessments, wherever possible;
- to maintain leasing on a pipeline basis in FY 1983 (existing backlogs will be largely eliminated in FY 1982);
- to conduct timely compliance checks on post-lease development proposals;

° to conduct the first full year of the geothermal simultaneous leasing program.

Base Program $2,326,000

The geothermal resources on the lands that BLM is authorized to lease contain approximately 60 percent of the known or potential geothermal resources in the United States. The Department of Energy estimates that annual electrical generation from geothermal resources on all lands can be 20,000 megawatts by the year 2000. Approximately 700,000 barrels of oil per day would be necessary to generate that amount of electricity. In addition, it is estimated that direct thermal use applications (space heating, crop drying, gasohol production etc.) would save the equivalent of 350,000 barrels of oil per day by the year 2000. As much as 20 million acres of Federal lands will have to be leased by 1990 to achieve these overall potentials.

By late 1981, Federal geothermal wells are or will be contributing to five power plants that are sited on private lands and have a total electrical generating capacity of 520 megawatts. Another four power plants with a total capacity of 178 megawatts may be supplied entirely by Federal geothermal wells by mid-1982.

Through FY 1980, BLM had issued over 2,000 leases for more than 3.4 million acres. However, more than four million additional acres have been applied for; and the lease application backlog has been growing since 1978. The following table shows this growth in backlog through 1980 as the result of industry's increased interest in Federal Leases:

Over-the-Counter Noncompetitive Leases

Year (to Sept.)	New Applications	Applications Withdrawn, Rejected, or Refused	Leases Issued	Application Backlog
1977	---	---	---	1,869
1978	628	389	206	1,902
1979	716	409	202	2,007
1980	739	338	297	2,111
1981	750	400	350	2,111
1982	800	500	1,450	961
1983	850	350	1,000	461

Major streamlining changes will be made to the geothermal program beginning in late FY 1981. For example, the Bureau is initiating work with the Forest Service (FS) on accelerating application processing, preparing a list of standard stipulations, establishing priority to process pending noncompetitive lease applications by the end of FY 1982 and developing a joint approach to phased environmental review. As a result, many of the applications that were awaiting action by the FS will be completed and leases issued in FY 1982. This action by the FS plus similar streamlining of BLM procedures will result in 1450 leases being issued in FY 1982. This means the backlog will be reduced in FY 1982, and applications will essentially be processed on a pipeline basis in FY 1983.

Increase for FY 1983: +$450,000

The priorities in the FY 1983 geothermal program are to eliminate the backlog, remain current with new applications, and offer all available competitive lease parcels. During FY 1983, the simultaneous leasing program will be in its first full year of operation. As indicated in the workload measures listed below, the proposed program involves issuing 600 simultaneous leases (or four times the number issued in FY 1982). Post-lease activities (e.g., processing Plans of Operation, Geothermal Drilling Permits, and exploration Notices of Intent), will increase significantly in FY 1983 in response to the number of leases issued in FY 1981 and particularly FY 1982. Since these activities lead most directly to production, they will be given priority and will be processed on a pipeline basis. Because of this increase in post-lease activities, the funding increase is needed.

Workload Measures	FY 1982 (a)	FY 1983 Proposed	FY 1983 Increase
Competitive sales	20	18	-2
Competitive leases issued	180	160	-20
Noncompetitive leases issued			
Over-the-counter	1,450	1,000	-450
Simultaneous	150	600	+450
Utilization projects licensed	3	6	+3
Notices of Intent (NOIs) processed	125	190	+65
Geothermal Drilling Permits (GDP) and post-lease development proposals reviewed	40	120	+80

(a) These workload measures are greater than those presented in the FY 1982 Budget Justifications. This increased output can be accomplished at the same funding level because of streamlining of the Bureau's environmental review and application processing procedures. In addition, the Forest Service is expected to provide concurrence on numerous pending lease applications which will increase the FY 1982 output without requiring substantial budget increases. Any increases that would be necessary will be offset by the above streamlining.

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the proposed $450,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	Actual Salary
Civilian Benefits	$ 20,000
Travel and transportation of persons	20,000
Transportation of Things	100,000
Printing and Reproduction	80,000
Other Services	115,000
Supplies and Materials	25,000
Equipment	90,000
Total	$450,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Energy Onshore/Oil Shale and Tar Sands

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Oil Shale Leasing	($)	3,088	3,088	3,717	+ 629
	(FTE-P)	(43)	(43)	(43)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(46)	(46)	(46)	(--)
Tar Sands Leasing	($)	1,029	1,029	800	- 229
	(FTE-P)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(--)
Total Requirements	($)	4,117	4,117	4,517	+ 400
	(FTE-P)	(52)	(52)	(52)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(56)	(56)	(56)	(--)

Authorization

30 U.S.C. 181 et. seq. 41 Stat. 437 P.L. 66-146	The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, and sodium.
P.L. 94-377 90 Stat. 1083	The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments of 1975 requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands.
42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341 - 4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
43 U.S.C. 1711 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Mangement Act of 1976 privides for the preparation and maintenance of inventories of public land resource values (Section 201a).

Objectives:

The proposed funding level for oil shale assumes:

1. Prototype and permanent leasing programs will be implemented.

2. Lease sale target dates will not be accelerated beyond the current schedules.

The tar sands program assumes that leasing will take place regardless of enactment of legislation establishing a combined hydrocarbon lease. Under these assumptions the oil shale and tar sands program objectives are:

- to issue up to four prototype oil shale leases as the result of a lease sale which will be held in December 1982;

- to establish a permanent oil shale program by the end of September 1983;

- to hold the first permanent oil shale program lease sale by September, 1984;

- to meet the production goal of 400,000 barrels of shale oil per day by 1990 as set by the President's Import Reduction Program; and

- to initiate tar sands lease leasing no later than December 1983.

Base Program:

These are new and developing programs. As a result, the workload elements vary considerably between FY 1982 and FY 1983. For example, the emphasis in the tar sands program in FY 1982 will be on data collections and planning, whereas in FY 1983 it will be on preparing the environmental statement in anticipation of leasing. Since the base program workload varies, we will describe how these programs were developed, followed by an identification of the funding increase in FY 1983 and a description of the entire FY 1983 programs.

The Defense Production Act Amendment of 1980 which established a national goal of achieving synthetic fuel production capability equivalent to at least 500,000 barrels per day of crude oil by 1987 and at least 2,000,000 barrels per day by 1992. Oil shale will contribute significantly to meeting synthetic fuel national production goals. Its significance was recognized by the President in his February 18, 1981 message on a Program for Economic Recovery when he directed that onshore mineral leasing be accelerated by beginning regular oil shale leasing under a permanent program in 1984 or earlier. This 1984 leasing target is one of the objectives of the proposed program.

Growing Administration and congressional support of the oil shale program responds to not only a national goal of independence from foreign energy supplies but also growing interest from industry and state government. Eight companies responded to the Call for Technology Nominations. Similarly, the first two regional oil shale meetings on April 1, 1981 were well attended by industry. Several large corporations and state officials strongly supported rapid establishment of a permanent oil shale program. Oil shale projects have already been started on private and state lands. In October 1980 the lessee of prototype tract Ca initiated a successful test burn which produced 1,700 barrels. BLM has received six applications for right-of-way permits for oil shale development on non-Federal land. Work has already begun on one oil shale pipeline in Colorado.

This budget is for prototype and permanent oil shale program work that will be done in the Green River formation. Public lands in the Green River formation located in northwestern Colorado, northeastern Utah, and southwestern Wyoming contain the equivalent of almost two trillion barrels of oil. Establishing a Federal program is an essential part of any successful private development of the oil shale industry since 80 percent of all oil shale in the United States is located on public lands. In addition, some of the remaining 20 percent cannot be developed without also leasing adjacent public lands since the private tracts are too small or scattered to be economically developed by themselves.

This program generates substantial governmental receipts, 50 percent of which are distributed to states and counties as permanent appropriations. It is estimated that oil shale bonus receipts will be $200,000,000 each year beginning in FY 1983 through FY 1986, with the exception of 1984 when bonus receipts are estimated at $100,000,000.

The same administrative and congressional mandates are directing the tar sands leasing program. Like oil shale, industry interest in tar sand resources is maturing. On March 31, 1981, ground was broken on the first tar sands production facility in the United States. There is an estimated 30 billion barrels of tar sand oil with a proven recoverable reserve estimated at 2-3 billion barrels. Over 90 percent of tar sands in the United States is located in Utah, and 90 percent of these resources is owned by the Federal government. As a result, Federal involvement is necessary for any successful commercial development of this resource.

Increase for FY 1983: +$400,000

The tar sands program will begin in FY 1982. Major FY 1983 workload elements in this program will include preliminary area and tract ranking, formulation of alternative combinations of tracts and preparation and completion of the draft and final environmental impact statements. Other activities will include selecting the tracts that will be leased, issuing a sale notice and conducting the lease sale no later than December 1983.

The expansion of the oil shale prototype program began in FY 1981. As the result of receiving a supplemental late in the fiscal year, a six-month slippage is antitcipated in comparison to the schedule contained in the FY 1982 Budget Justifications. Major FY 1983 workload elements in the prototype program will include compliance work on existing leases, processing lease applications, completing environmental assessments, holding lease sales, and issuing leases. A prototype oil shale lease sale will be held in December 1982. Major FY 1983 work elements in the permanent oil shale program include amending the existing planning documents and preparing and revising the final environmental impact statements. Other activities will include preparing the final program regulations, tract identification, environmental assessment work, administering contracts, and processing applications for the permanent program. This work will be done in order to establish the permanent oil shale program by the end of September 1983 and hold the first lease sale by September 1984.

Steps are also being taken to facilitate oil shale and synthetic fuel development on non-federal lands. An environmental impact statement (EIS) in the Uintah Basin of Utah will consider land actions for 7 proposed oil shale and tar sand projects. This EIS will be completed in 1982. An EIS will also be done in Colorado to facilitate development of an oil shale project on Chevron's Clear Creek property. Additional applications for rights-of-way on private lands in the Piceance Basin between now and 1983 are virtually certain, and will result in at least one more EIS, probably in FY 1983.

There are 536 oil shale mining claims covering approximately 83,000 acres under patent application, and about 1,400 additional claims. To comply with the Colorado District Court, approximately 400 of the patent applications will be examined and recommendations made by January 1, 1983.

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the proposed $400,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	Actual Salary
Travel and transportation of persons	50,000
Printing and Reproduction	200,000
Other services	100,000
Supplies and Materials	30,000
Equipment	20,000
Total	$400,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Energy Offshore

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Leasing and Management	($)	11,327	11,327	13,527	+2,200
Environmental Studies	($)	30,267	30,267	30.267	---
Total Requirements	($)	41,594	41,594	43,794	+2,200
	(FTE-P)	(231)	(231)	(296)	(+65)
	(FTE-Total)	(247)	(247)	(312)	(+65)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318(a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a four-fiscal-year period.
43 U.S.C. 1331-1343 67 Stat. 462 P.L. 83-212	The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended, extended the jurisdiction of the United States to the Outer Continental Shelf and provided for granting of leases to develop offshore energy and minerals.
43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
43 U.S.C. 1801 92 Stat. 629 P.L. 95-372	The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 establishes a policy for the management of oil and gas in the Outer Continental Shelf and requires revision of bidding and lease administration, coordination and consultation with affected State and local governments, development of environmental studies for lease sale areas, and development of a five-year leasing program.

Objectives:

The objectives of the OCS program are:

- to implement the Secretary's proposed five-year offshore oil and gas leasing program, dated July 1981, to include conducting nine OCS lease sales;
- to conduct the Environmental Studies Program in a manner that provides the information that is needed for prediction, assessment and management of impacts of oil and gas activities on the Outer Continental Shelf and the coastal areas which may be affected;
- to improve leasing procedures and eliminate administrative bottlenecks through implementation of a program designed to streamline the OCS leasing process to provide for a shortened pre-sale process and provide for larger sale offerings;
- to ensure leasing of high potential oil and gas resource areas on the coasts of Alaska;
- to issue eight Calls for Information beginning the presale process leading to future lease sales;
- to issue leases as quickly as possible on all tracts which receive acceptable bids to ensure early receipt of revenues and to provide opportunity for early initiation of exploration;
- to allow no backlog to develop in establishing qualification files, processing adjudication actions, and issuing leases; and
- to assure opportunities for timely and open public participation and coordination with affected state and local governments.

Base Program: $41,594,000

The base program funding level is the same as the FY 1982 budget and is based on the June 1980 leasing schedule. The objectives and workload established under the new July 1981 proposed schedule cannot be accomplished at this funding level. The following OCS Workload Table illustrates what output would be achieved with base level funding under the June 1980 schedule and the increased output that can be expected under the July 1981 proposed schedule. This increased output, however, would be foregone under the base level of funding.

Out of a total of 8,454 oil and gas tracts (39.6 million acres) that have been offered on the OCS, 3,919 leases (19.0 million acres) have been issued. Nearly one-half (or 1,115 leases) of the 2,584 leases that are currently active are producing. In 1980, OCS oil production and gas production represented 9.1 and 23.5 percent respectively of total United States oil and gas production.

Year	Crude Oil and Condensate (million barrels) Total OCS	OCS % of U.S.	Gas Production (billion cubic feet) Total OCS	OCS % of U.S.
1976	316.9	10.7	3,600	18.0
1977	303.9	10.1	3,700	18.7
1978	292.3	9.2	4,400	22.0
1979	285.6	9.2	4,700	23.8
1980	279.0	9.1	4,600	23.5

One indicator of industry's interest in the resource potential of the OCS is the amount of bonus and royalty receipts that they pay. These receipts, which totaled about $4.1 billion in FY 1980, have been increasing steadily and are projected to increase even faster as shown on the following table.

Fiscal Year	OCS Receipts ($ billions) Rents and Bonuses	Royalties	Total
1980	2.3	1.8	4.1
1981	7.3	2.3	9.6
1982	7.5	3.5	11.0
1983	8.9	3.3	12.2
1984	9.9	3.4	13.3
1985	10.4	3.5	13.9
1986	10.9	3.5	14.4

As mentioned by the President in his February 18,1981 Program for Economic Recovery, accelerated leasing will increase receipts which will help reduce the budget deficit. As part of that acceleration the President directed that ". . . the OCS oil and gas leasing schedule will be revised as quickly as can be done in accordance with the requirements of the OCS Lands Act. A major objective of the revision will be to shorten the time period required to start exploratory drilling in all OCS areas. The OCS sale preparation process will be streamlined and shortened while preserving adequate protection of environmental values and the public's proprietary interest." The streamlining process is designed not only to decrease the time taken to prepare for a sale, but also to facilitate offering larger areas for leasing. This budget is based on the Secretary's proposed program which is being developed in order to meet the President's objectives. A final decision on the program is now scheduled for early in calendar year 1982.

Increase for 1983. +$2,200,000

Leasing and Management Program

The proposed increase ($2,200,000) is in leasing and management and will improve the OCS program's capability to make more acreage available for leasing, to greatly reduce the time needed to start leasing in promising frontier areas and to use the marketplace rather than government decisions to select areas for lease and exploration. Some of the streamlining aspects of this new program include doing area-wide environmental assessments, tiering of environmental requirements, and having area-wide lease offerings with the goal of increasing the probability of discovering OCS hydrocarbon resources at an early date.

Using this area-wide approach, as opposed to using a small grouping of tracts, will initially increase the amount of effort necessary to complete individual steps in the pre-lease process, e.g., 1) more tracts will now be included in the larger areas and will require evaluation, 2) unit-wide cumulative environmental analyses will now be necessary, and 3) public involvement will grow. The increase in leasing, resulting from the areawide approach, will likewise increase the amount of effort needed for individual post-lease steps. For example, the post-lease evaluation process which now takes about two weeks will take up to 90 days under the streamlining approach. About 40 percent of the decisions to lease will be made in two weeks, however, the remainder will require various degrees of evaluation, and lease issuance decisions will be processed on a tract-by-tract basis.

The energy offshore program is expected to be more costly overall because of increased workload associated with streamining the processes and accelerating of the pace of both leasing and entry into hydrocarbon-prone frontier areas. However, under the new schedule the number of leases issued per sale is expected to increase as shown below. The net result of the streamlining therefore will be that more leases will be issued at a much lower cost per lease. For example, when compared to the June 1980 schedule, the estimated number of leases issued in FY 1983 will increase from 880 to 1,800 and the estimated average cost per lease will drop from $47,000 to $24,000.

Acceleration of the leasing schedule results in increasing the number of sales and estimated leases issued. As a result the total workload will increase under the proposed July 1981 schedule as illustrated and discussed below. Since the majority of that workload is people intensive, the increase includes funding for sixty-five fulltime equivalent positions. The additional work-month and associated supply and equipment costs to accomplish this workload in FY 1983 are $1,900,000.

FY 1982 and 1983 OCS Workload

	June 1980 Schedule*		July 1981 Proposed Schedule**		Change (6/80 vs. 7/81 Schedules)	
	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1983
Calls for Nominations (Information)	3	1	5	8	+2	+7
Tract Selection (Area Identification)	8	1	6	6	-2	+5
Draft Environmental Impact Statements	6	5	6	5	0	0
Public Hearings	7	5	6	7	-1	+2
Final EISs	7	5	6	5	-1	0
Proposed Notices of Sale	8	8	8	8	0	0
Sales	7	8	7	9	0	+1
Leases Issued	450	880	850	1,800	+400	+920
Cost/Lease ($000)	92(a)	47(a)	49(a)	24(b)	-43	-23
Leases Maintained		3,930		5,250		+1,320

* Does not include planning for sales not shown on schedule for out years.
** Does not include planning for outyear sales. Does include actions appearing October-December 1981 (from June 1980 schedule).

(a) Based on an FY 1982 budget of $41,594,000.

(b) Based on an FY 1983 budget of $43,794,000.

The effects in FY 1983 of streamlining and accelerating the schedule, in part, are shown below. Comparisons are made to the June 1980 schedule.

- Under the July 1981 schedule, there will be 8 Calls for Information on about 500 million acres. This compares to one Call for Nomination on approximately 72 million acres.

- The area identification process will require evaluation of information on 430 million acres, as well as a specific case-by-case evaluation of each controversial area and resolution of conflicts associated with each. Collection of information will normally precede the Call For Information by one year. Preparation will begin in FY 1983 for the large frontier area sales off the Alaska coast involving about 200 million acres. A total of 6 area identifications will be completed.

- Draft Environmental Impact Statements will be issued on 5 sale areas. All of these assessments will be on the larger basin-wide offerings.

- EISs will be comprehensive and detailed and be done on an area basis. This will avoid loss of time in subsequent sale EIS preparation. Air quality, socioeconomic, and oil spill assessment will be more complex since larger areas and larger amounts of resources are involved.

- Support documents, such as technical papers and open-file reports, will be prepared to supplement the basin-wide EISs and attempt to extend the useful life of those documents. These documents (which constitute new workload) will be prepared for all basin-wide sale areas.

- The streamlined assessment process will require analysis of about 400 million acres compared to 12 to 15 million acres under the previous schedule. Costs due to increased workload will escalate for at least the first three years of the proposed leasing schedule. Efficiencies in workload and costs may be then realized beginning in the third year as NEPA documents are prepared and built upon the original regional EIS.

- Seven public hearings will be conducted, 6 of which will address basin-wide sale offerings.

- Nine lease sales will be held offering about 370 million acres (compared to about 18 million under the June 1980 schedule).

- BLM's responsibilities in the post-sale lease accept-reject evaluation process, which now takes about two weeks, will take up to 60-90 days under the streamlined process. A decision on about 40 percent of the leases will be made in two weeks. The remainder will require various degrees of evaluation, and lease issuance decisions on at least 1,100 leases will be prepared and processed on a tract-by-tract basis. Workload will increase tremendously, and sale decisions will overlap as sales are scheduled in nine of the twelve months.

- Approximately 1,800 leases will be issued for an increase of 920 over previous estimates.

- Leases on active file at the end of FY 1983 will reach 5,250. Previous estimates reflected 3,930 on active file by that date.

- The number of adjudication actions processed now approaches 5,000 per year. With the accelerated schedule, the adjudication actions will exceed 20,000 per year. Adequate staffing and support to operate without developing a backlog (which would jeopardize lease issuance) are critical.

Other work that will be initiated in FY 1983 will include automating the present manual system of records maintenance and data storage ($200,000). This will be necessary , in part, because of the approximate 9,000 leases on file by the end of FY 1986, in comparison with 2,600 on file at the end of FY 1981. In FY 1982 the Bureau will assume many of the Department's previous responsibilities regarding pre-sale selection of bidding system parameters and post-sale analysis of bidding system experiments required under the OCS Lands Act Amendments ($100,000).

Environmental Studies Program

At the same funding level as in 1982, environmental studies will be conducted in support of the accelerated schedule.

Successful OCS leasing and lease management are dependent upon the timely availability of pertinent information. The OCS Environmental Studies Program was established to provide OCS decision makers with information specifically for leasing and lease-management decisions. The program supplements existing information by focusing its investments on issues specific to leasing and lease management. This basic premise of the program remains unchanged from its original design, but in FY 1983 the program must respond to Secretarial initiatives of streamlining the OCS leasing process and accelerating the leasing schedule. In addition, the program must also respond to congressional guidance in recent appropriation reports. For example, in FY 1983 and subsequent years the program will not support studies to collect specific information which can be provided by the lessee. Such studies include site-specific geological and permafrost hazards, sea-ice stress, and cultural resources. In addition, studies related only to a single sale environmental impact statement will be eliminated. To support the streamlining and acceleration concepts, more pre-lease studies will stress generic issues and broad-scale reconnaissances with application to several lease sales.

The streamlining concept places great emphasis on the development of information to support post-sale decisions. The studies program is responding to this change in emphasis. In FY 1982 the program supported efforts to quantitatively evaluate the impacts of OCS operations on the Georges Bank and in the Santa Barbara Channel; these programs will be continued in FY 1983. The Georges Bank program serves as a prototype for future BLM post-lease studies in other areas. Because of the importance of this program, the Bureau has actively involved the OCS Advisory Board Scientific Committee in its design and management.

Focusing the studies program upon the most important forthcoming decisions is accomplished through the use of studies ranking criteria. These criteria were developed jointly by BLM and OMB in 1979 and have been used in formulating BLM's national studies plans for 1979-1983. The criteria direct funding toward studies which provide critical information to decisionmakers and cannot be deferred. During the past four years the cost of studies requested by BLM field offices has been approximately twice the available funds. The criteria have permitted BLM to select the most critical studies for funding and to defer lower priority studies.

The recent initiatives of the Department have been translated through the ranking criteria, and the studies program is prepared to support both streamlining and acceleration of the leasing schedule. The FY 1983 studies program is summarized in the following table.

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the proposed $2,200,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	Number	Actual Salary
Permanent positions	20	500,000
Lapse		-125,000
Positions other than permanent (45)		1,125,000
Other Personnel Compensation		19,500
Total personnel compensation		1,519,500
Civilian Benefits		182,500
Travel and Transportaton of Persons		40,000
Transportation of Things		38,000
Printing and Reproduction		10,000
Other Services		300,000
Supplies and Materials		35,000
Equipment		75,000
Total		$2,200,000

OCS REGION SALE DESIGNATION	Estimated Investment ($)	Categories of Studies									REMARKS
		Endangered Species	Air Quality	Socio Economics	Fates and Effects	Hazards	Biology	Pollutant Transport	Generic	Other	
NORTH ATLANTIC Sales # 42,52,82	$3,025,000	X			X		X	X		X	Emphasis on the monitoring of exploration impacts on the benthos of Georges Bank and the transport of pollutants from those operations to areas of depositions.
MID ATLANTIC Sales # 49,59,76	1,325,000	X					X			X	Emphasis on evaluation of impacts from OCS operations on the continental slope and from the transportation of hydrocarbons to onshore facilities.
SOUTH ATLANTIC Sales # 56,78	1,875,000	X					X	X			Emphasis on pollutant transport by the Gulfstream and impacts on deep-water biota from OCS operations on the Blake Plateau.
GULF OF MEXICO Sales # A62,62,A66 66,67,69,72,74,79, 81,84	3,700,000	X		X	X		X	X		X	Emphasis on pollutant transport in deep-water areas of the Gulf of Mexico and characterization of habitats impacted by transportation and deep-water operations.
PACIFIC Sales # 35,48,53, 68,73,80	3,550,000	X	X	X	X		X	X			Emphasis on pollutant transport along the coast of California and the Santa Barbara Channel, monitoring of exploratory and production rigs, air quality impacts of OCS operations, and onshore impacts of transportation.
WASHINGTON All Sales	838,000								X		Emphasis on program quality assurance.
BERING Sales # 57,70,75, 83	7,940,000	X		X	X	X	X	X			Emphasis on impacts to endangered whales, native populations, commercial and subsistence species; assessment of available technology and hazards from sea ice.
ARCTIC Federal/State Sales # 71,85,86	8,014,000	X		X	X	X	X	X			Emphasis on sea ice reconnaissance, impacts of OCS operations on endangered whales, native populations, commercial and subsistence species, assessment of available technology, monitoring of impacts of Federal/state sale.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Nonenergy Onshore
Subactivity: Mineral Leasing and Mineral Material Sales

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Mineral Leasing	($)	1,867	1,867	1,667	-200
	(FTE-P)	(38)	(38)	(35)	(-3)
	(FTE-Total)	(43)	(43)	(37)	(-6)
Mineral Material Sales	($)	1,597	1,597	1,797	+200
	(FTE)	(62)	(62)	(65)	(+3)
	(FTE-Total)	(67)	(67)	(73)	(+6)
Total Requirements	($)	3,464	3,464	3,464	---
	(FTE)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(---)
	(FTE-Total)	(110)	(110)	(110)	(---)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318(a) and (b).
30 U.S.C. 181 et. seq. 41 Stat 437 P.L. 66-146	The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, and sodium.
30 U.S.C. 601, 602 61 Stat. 681 P.L. 80-291	The Material Sales Act of 1947, as amended provides for disposal of common variety materials for commercial or industrial uses, and free use for governmental entities.

Objectives:

- to process 220 prospecting permits and 40 lease applications for phosphate, potassium, and sodium to respond to the growing demand by agriculture and industry;

- to issue 2,983 use authorizations to make mineral materials available for private, governmental, and energy-related needs;

- to provide required minerals support for other resource management programs including withdrawal review, grazing environmental impact statements, and land tenure adjustments; and

- to perform 1,170 compliance checks to verify conformance with lease stipulations designed to protect surface resources.

Base Program: $3,464,000

Under the Mineral Leasing and Materials Sales programs minerals such as phoshate and Potash, and materials such as sand and gravel found on the Public Lands and other lands owned by the Federal Government are made available to the public. In 1920, the Mineral Leasing Act was enacted removing certain specified minerals from location under the Mining Law of 1872, and providing a leasing system for their disposal. By the terms of the 1947 Acquired Lands Act, all minerals in such acquired lands are subject to disposal by lease only. Also in 1947, the Materials Disposal Act provided for the sale, at fair market value, or free use (as appropriate) of common varieties of minerals. The Mining Leasing Act provides (1) that the Federal government obtain rental and royalty fees, and (2) holders of prospecting permits who have explored for and made a discovery of a "valuable deposit" have a right to a Preference Right Lease. BLM has the leasing responsibility for 674 million acres of public and National Forest Land and 57 million acres of Federally-acquired lands.

A large number of minerals are leasable, but the most significant are:

Mineral	% of National Production from Public Lands	% of National Demand Imported
Soda	40%	Export
Phosphate	12%	Export
Potash	85%	66%

Soda Ash is used in the manufacture of glass and industrial scrubbers. Public Lands are the principal source of natural soda ash, and the Nation's dependence on this source will increase because two of the three Solvay synthetic soda ash plants have closed due to the high cost of energy and antipollution legislation. This has increased the demand for natural soda ash as exemplified by:

- The processing plant in Argus, California has increased its capacity by 400,000 tons (or a 44 percent increase).

- A Wyoming plant has added 300,000 ton capacity to its existing facilities with another plant presently having similar plans to expand in the next two years.

Phosphate is primarily used in the manufacture of fertilizers and animal feed supplements. Public lands are the source of 12 percent (or 5,500,000 tons) of the Nation's supply.

Potash is used by over 5,000 plants in the production of fertilizers. Public lands produce 85 percent of the Nation's supply, and we import 66 percent of the potash required to supply industry. There are no substitutes for potash as an essential plant nutrient.

The disposal of mineral materials, as authorized by the Materials Act of 1947 as amended, supplies such materials as sand and gravel through competitive and noncompetitive sales to the public or through free use permits to qualified nonprofit or governmental agencies. Appraisals are performed before each sale to assure that the government receives fair market value for the resources as required by FLPMA. Compliance checks verify conformance with contract or permit requirements as well as prevent or detect unauthorized use.

Both industry and government in the communities throughout the West depend upon the public lands as a source for sand and gravel; and in many situations, the Federal government has a virtual monopoly because of land ownership patterns and the distances that may be required to transport material from private lands. Mineral materials from the public lands play a vital role in the development of energy resource sites and the construction of energy related facilities and transportation systems.

A program shift of $200,000 is proposed from Mineral Leasing to Mineral Sales because of an increased public demand for materials. This will result in the issuance of 76 additional contracts end free use permits for mineral materials.

Workload Measure	Backlog as of Feb. 81	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83
Lease applications processed	174	40	40	40
Prospecting permits processed	286	220	220	220
Mineral Material Use Authorization Free use permits and sale contracts processed	427	2,907	2,907	2,983
Compliance checks		1,175	1,175	1,340
Environmental assessments completed		660	660	626

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Nonenergy Onshore/Mining Law Administration

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Mining Law Administration	($)	6,482	6,482	6,482	(-)
	(FTE-P)	(190)	(190)	(190)	(-)
	(FTE-Total)	(203)	(203)	(203)	(-)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318(a) and (b).
30 U.S.C. 22 17 Stat 91	The Mining Law of 1872, as amended, provides for classification and patenting of locatable minerals.

Objectives:

- to make locatable minerals under the Mining Law of 1872 available to meet growing demand;
- to process 78 patent applications, thereby improving the mineral industry's borrowing position in the money market;
- to provide support to other resource programs by performing 150 validity determinations, 100 mineral-in-character determinations, and conducting mineral resource inventories;
- to continue efforts to clear title of lands in the Piceance Basin in Colorado so that these lands can be made available for oil shale leasing in 1985;
- to process 450 mining plans of operation and up to 6,000 notices for strategic and other mineral development; and
- to keep records of unpatented mining claim filings and assessment filings current by recording 200,000 new filings, as well as more than 1,800,000 annual filings.

Base Program: $6,482,000

Under this program, BLM determines the validity of mining claims, issues mineral patents, prepares mineral character reports for withdrawals, land exchanges and sales, and other land disposal actions, and administers new surface management regulations.

BLM is working to substantially reduce the backlog (as of March 31, 1981) of 398 mineral patent applications by the end of FY 1981. While Congress provided additional funds for this purpose in FY 1979, difficulty in recruiting and retaining personnel has slowed progress. Processing mineral patent applications involves the following major actions:

- adjudication to assure that the application is complete and legal;
- field mineral examination to assure that evidence on the ground supports the application and provides information needed to either
  - issue a patent, or
  - initiate contest proceedings in which the government questions the validity of the mining claim, and the applicant has an opportunity to verify his claim within the legal process.

Other actions BLM takes under Mining Law Administration are:

- Validity determination - A mineral examination is done to evaluate a mining claim to determine if it meets the requirements of law. Validity determinations are not done on all mining claims -- only on those where an action under law initiates the process or the Bureau proposes some other use of land where the mining claim is located.
- Mineral-in-character determination - A mineral specialist reviews available literature and if necessary does field examination to determine the presence of mineral resources on the land parcel in question. These are normally completed on land cases involving withdrawals, land exchanges, sales and other actions where the mineral resource value would be relevant.

An important aspect of this program is the implementation of surface management regulations designed to prevent unnecessary damage to the public lands from operations under the mining laws. The first set (43 CFR 3802) was implemented in April 1980 and addresses surface management of mining claims on areas under wilderness review. These regulations prevent impairment of wilderness values in these areas, recognize valid existing rights and allow grandfathered activities to continue, and allow continued location and operations under the mining laws. The second set (43 CFR 3809), which applies to public lands not under wilderness review, was implemented January 1, 1981. They are designed to prevent undue or unnecessary degradation from operations under the mining laws as mandated by Section 302(b) of FLPMA.

Over 1.4 million mining claims had been filed as of August, 1981. A mining plan will be prepared for each claim or group of claims within wilderness study areas and other sensitive areas outlined in the 3809 regulations. In other areas, all mining claim operations except those of "casual use" are expected to have a "notice" or a "plan of operations," depending on the extent of surface disturbance. For activities of five acres or less, a notice must be filed with the authorized officer 15 calendar days prior to the commencement of the activity. This notice requires no approval or bonding. Activities causing surface disturbance on areas greater than five acres will require a plan of operation.

Under the regulations, BLM has 30 days to review a plan and 15 days to review a notice. Field examinations, inventories and preparation of environmental analyses may be required prior to approval of plans. Monitoring and compliance checks on each notice and plan are expected to take one-half day. By monitoring, BLM can assure that project work is being done as planned, environmental stipulations are being complied with, and resource management objectives are being achieved. Base funding provides for monitoring of 3,125 of the estimated 6,420 projects.

The number of pending mineral patent applications has remained about 400 during recent years. It is doubtful that this backlog can be substantially reduced by FY 1983 at the current funding level. Having fee title may assist the mineral industry in obtaining development money.

Workload Measure	1982	1983 Current	Change
Mineral patent applications completed	78	78	--
Contest actions completed	300	300	--
Field exams completed	800	800	--
Validity determinations	150	150	--
Mineral character determinations	100	100	--
Plans of operation processed	450	450	--
Notices processed	6,000	6,000	--
Monitoring (Plans and Notices)	3,125	3,125	--
Mining claims recorded	200,000	200,000	
Annual filings	1,600,000	1,800,000	+200,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Lands and Realty Management

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Energy Related Realty	($)	5,744	5,744	7,194	+1,450
	(FTE-P)	(189)	(189)	(219)	(+30)
	(FTE-Total)	(212)	(212)	(242)	(+30)
Nonenergy Related Realty	($)	21,017	21,017	25,267	+4,250
	(FTE-P)	(712)	(712)	(827)	(+115)
	(FTE-Total)	(809)	(809)	(932)	(+123)
Withdrawal Processing and Review	($)	4,258	4,258	3,058	-1,200
	(FTE-P)	(120)	(120)	(100)	(-20)
	(FTE-Total)	(141)	(141)	(111)	(-30)
Total Requirements	($)	31,019	31,019	35,519	+4,500
	(FTE-P)	(1,021)	(1,021)	(1,146)	(+125)
	(FTE-Total)	(1,162)	(1,162)	(1,285)	(+123)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1748
P.L. 94-579
P.L. 95-352

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Section 318 (a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.

43 U.S.C. 1713
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), authorizes the Secretary:

- to sell a tract of public land if the sale of such tract meets certain disposal criteria;

43 U.S.C. 1714

- to review, over fifteen years, certain withdrawals existing as of October 21, 1976, to determine whether, and for how long, the existing withdrawal should be continued;

43 U.S.C. 1716

- to exchange public lands if the public interest will be well-served by making that exchange;

43 U.S.C. 1721

- to convey omitted public lands to a qualified occupant if it is in the public interest to do so;

43 U.S.C. 1722	- to process by October 21, 1981 all applications for unintentional trespass filed under the Act of September 26, 1968 and sale of those lands as appropriate;
43 U.S.C. 1732	- to manage the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits;
43 U.S.C. 1761-1771	- to determine whether public lands are suitable for right-of-way purposes (other than those for oil and gas pipelines) and to specify the boundaries of each right-of-way; and
43 U.S.C. 1711	- to prepare and maintain inventories of all public lands.
30 U.S.C. 185 P.L. 66-146	Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to determine whether public lands are suitable for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way.
43 U.S.C. 315 48 Stat. 1269 P.L. 73-482	Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act authorizes the Secretary to classify lands within grazing districts or withdrawn or reserved by Executive Orders 6910 and 6964 1/, and to open lands as appropriate to entry, selection, or disposal after classification. Disposal, settlement, or occupation of such lands are not permitted before classification and opening.
43 U.S.C. 1616	Section 17(d) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act authorizes the Secretary to withdraw 2/ to classify or reclassify lands in Alaska and to open such lands as appropriate after classification.
43 U.S.C. 869	The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes. Lands withdrawn for use by a Federal agency may be leased or sold with the consent of the head of that agency.

1/ Executive Order 6910 (November 26, 1934) and Executive Order 6964 (February 5, 1935) withdrew all public lands, with certain exceptions (including Alaska), from settlement, location, sale or entry under the nonmineral public land laws.

2/ Under various Public Land Orders, public lands in Alaska are subject to classification and reclassification and have been withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, with some exceptions, including State selections, location and entry under the mining laws, except locations for metalliferous minerals (30 U.S.C. 2); and leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. Sections 181-287 (1970)).

43 U.S.C. 687b	The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
16 U.S.C. 1277	Section 6(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned properties for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
43 U.S.C. 641	Section 4 of the Carey Act of August 18, 1894 authorizes the Secretary, with the approval of the President, to patent to States, desert lands which are reclaimed, cultivated, and settled.
43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that will have a significant effect on the environment.
16 U.S.C. 4601 84 Stat. 1067 P.L. 91-476	The King Range Act of 1970 authorizes the acquisition and exchange of lands in the King Range National Conservation Area.
43 U.S.C. 1181 50 Stat. 874 P.L. 75-405	The Conservation of Timber Act of 1937 provides for classification of lands more suitable for purposes other than forestry.
69 Stat. 682, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 621	Provides for mineral entry of lands withdrawn for power development.
43 U.S.C. 932 14 Stat. 253	The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966 provides for the granting of rights-of-way on public lands for highways.
P.L. 96-487	The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA) provides for the designation, management, and conservation of certain public lands in the State of Alaska, including a National Recreation Area, a National Conservation Area, and Wild and Scenic Rivers, and for other purposes.
P.L. 96-586 43 U.S.C. 1701 et. seq.	Authorizes and directs the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada; proceeds of which are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Lands and Realty Management
Subactivity: Energy Related Realty

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Energy Related Realty	($)	5,744	5,744	7,194	+1,450
	(FTE-P)	(189)	(189)	(219)	(+30)
	(FTE-Total)	(212)	(212)	(242)	(+30)

Objectives:

- to accelerate domestic production of energy and mineral resources by expediting 4300 energy rights-of-way requests;
- to reduce backlog by 1,080 cases per year until elimination in 1987;
- to encourage multiple use and local participation in the management process by placing decision-making closer to the local level; and
- to integrate rights-of-way planning and management into the planning process.

Base Program:

Energy related casework includes all actions necessary to process applications for rights-of-way and associated land use authorizations for public demand oil and gas pipelines, power transmission lines, energy development and distribution facilities, energy related land exchanges, and other miscellaneous energy related cases. Energy related case work depends entirely upon applications filed for rights-of-way and associated land use authorizations. The workload varies according to the number and kind of applications filed. Estimates for future years are based upon past experience and predictions of future energy needs.

Costs for administration of energy related rights-of-way projects that exceed $5,000 are reimbursed by the applicant through the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures Appropriation. However, pre-application work on these reimbursable projects is funded by this program as are all project applications that cost less than $5,000 to process. Other costs charged to this program include review of other agency EISs on energy rights-of-way applications from state and local governments, overhead costs not chargeable to applicants, personnel costs for special project and EIS teams in Washington and Denver when not working on reimbursable projects, and partial funding of BLM's training center in Phoenix.

Pending the outcome of a proposal to lower the cost reimbursement threshold to less than $5,000, all costs stated in this presentation are based on the $5,000 threshold.

At the base funding level, an estimated 3,400 energy related cases will be processed in FY 1983. Processing these cases includes preliminary investigations which consider alternate site analysis, preparation of environmental assessments, appraisal, development of special permit stipulations, issuance of rights-of-way grants, and monitoring of construction to ensure compliance with permit stipulations. An estimated 3,200 applications will be filed in FY 1983, so the number of cases pending BLM action will be reduced from 4,500 cases to 4,300 only by the end of FY 1983.

Increasing domestic production of oil, gas, and coal cannot be totally successful unless there is a commensurate effort to grant rights-of-way for energy transportation systems.

Because of favorable policies being established for the domestic energy industry, such as deregulation of natural gas prices, industry is responding by increasing exploration and development. As a consequence, BLM is experiencing a large increase in the number of pipeline applications and off-lease road authorizations (to provide access to oil and gas well sites). The number of applications for energy related rights-of-way will increase from about 1,900 in FY 1980 to an anticipated 3,200 in FY 1983.

In FY 1982, BLM proposed a $1,141,000 decrease in the program. This reflected cost savings in the program which reduced the cost to process a case from $2,350 in FY 1981 to $1,640 in FY 1982. Because of the increase in applications, the lower funding level is not adequate to keep pace with the new filings. If BLM is to meet its public service requirements, minimize delays to applicants, and contribute an essential ingredient to meeting the Secretary's and President's energy goals, additional funding is necessary.

The following applications will be processed at the current funding level in FY 1982 and FY 1983:

Workload Measure	FY 1982	FY 1983 Base	Change
Transmission lines	40	40	--
Distribution lines	382	342	-40
Pipelines	1,725	1,646	-79
Reservoirs	3	3	--
Roads	1,280	1,300	+20
Other	70	69	-1
Use adjustment	30	30	--
Unauthorized Use	5	5	--
Corridor plans	1	1	--
Compliance	720	720	--

The public benefit derived from expenditure of funds in this program includes the following:

Output	FY 1983
Transmission lines (miles)	50
Distribution lines (miles)	790
Pipelines (miles)	1,800
Roads (miles)	2,470
Other (miles)	130
Corridor planning (miles)	1,500

Increase for FY 1983:

An increase of $1,450,000 and 30 FTEs is proposed for FY 1983. The increase will meet the increasing demand for energy-related rights-of-way (particularly roads to well sites and natural gas gathering pipelines) expected as a result of the favorable industry policies proposed by the Administration to stimulate domestic energy production and development. The increase will enable BLM to process an additional 880 applications @ $1,640 per case. Processing these additional 880 cases will reduce the backlog to 3,420 cases by the end of FY 1983. At this rate of reduction, and assuming filings remain constant, it would still be 1987 before applications could be processed on a pipeline basis (i.e. within six months of filing).

At the proposed funding level, the increase will enable BLM to accomplish the following:

Workload Measure	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Change
Transmission lines	40	45	+ 5
Distribution lines	342	417	+ 75
Pipelines	1,646	2,086	+ 440
Reservoirs	3	3	--
Roads	1,300	1,650	+ 350
Other	69	79	+ 10
Use adjustment	30	30	--
Unauthorized use	5	5	--
Corridor plans	1	1	--
Compliance	720	800	+ 80

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $1,450,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Land Law Examiner	GS-7 thru 11	4	$ 120,000
Soil Scientist	GS-9 thru 12	2	60,000
Contracting Specialist	GS-9 thru 12	1	30,000
Botanist	GS-9 thru 12	2	60,000
Realty Specialist	GS-9 thru 12	5	150,000
Archaeologist	GS-7 thru 11	1	30,000
Hydrologist	GS-7 thru 12	2	60,000
Mining Engineer	GS-9 thru 12	2	60,000
Geologist	GS-9 thru 12	2	60,000
Natural Resource Specialist	GS-9 thru 12	6	180,000
Environmental Specialist	GS-9 thru 12	1	30,000
Clerk/Typist	GS-4 thru 5	2	50,000
		30	$890,000
Permanent Positions			$890,000
Lapse			-222,500
Total personnel compensation			667,500
Personnel benefits			80,100
Travel and Transportation of persons			63,000
Other Services			519,400
Supplies and materials			30,000
Equipment			90,000
Total			1,450,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Lands and Realty Management
Subactivity: Nonenergy Related Realty

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Nonenergy Related Realty	($)	21,017	21,017	25,267	+4,250
	(FTE-P)	(712)	(712)	(827)	(+115)
	(FTE-Total)	(809)	(809)	(932)	(+123)

Objectives:

- to place decision-making closer to the local level;
- to process 1,790 land use authorizations and 1,575 temporary use permits, including support for the MX Missile Project;
- to make public lands available to other agencies or the private sector, where consistent with land use plans or specific legislation, by processing 3,160 land disposal cases;
- to complete 90 exchanges to acquire critical resource values and improve manageability, including boundary adjustments with the Forest Service;
- to eliminate casework backlogs in FY 1986;
- to maintain and improve 140,000 land records and answer 750,000 public inquiries;
- to convey 6.0 million acres under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;
- to convey 13 million acres to the State of Alaska;
- to act on 400 cases of unauthorized use; and
- to respond to community expansion requests containing 392 requests for 709,748 acres.

Pending the outcome of a proposal to lower the cost reimbursement threshold to less than $5,000, all costs stated in this presentation are based on the $5,000 threshold.

Base Program

A. Lower 48 States

This program provides public service by issuing of use authorizations, land tenure adjustments (exchanges), and land disposals for nonenergy realty actions. 1/

The non-energy realty program, as much as any program administered by BLM, embodies the principles of public service and the "good neighbor" policy espoused by the Secretary and the Administration. Many communities of the West are surrounded by public lands and are directly or indirectly dependent upon multiple use of those lands for economic gain, recreation, and other purposes. Their judgments regarding the public service they receive will be based on BLM's meeting their needs in a timely manner. Such land use authorizations as solid waste disposal sites, recreation sites, communication sites, and rights-of-way for roads and water pipelines are all examples of local government dependence on BLM to meet basic human needs. Similarly, opinions of state governments are shaped by such dealings with BLM as in-lieu selections and exchanges.

Other aspects of the program affect primarily individuals or private entities. These include applications from individuals, corporations, utility companies, and associations for use of public land to construct and use canals, ditches, small farm irrigation and stock reservoirs, water pipelines and roads. In some cases these requests are made to legalize an unauthorized use. Applications of a more localized nature include desert land entries. Nevada and Idaho have received numerous applications for agricultural land under the Desert Land Act of March 3, 1877, as amended. Approximately 5,500 applications for a total of over one million acres are on file. In 1982, approximately 300 cases involving an estimated 100,000 acres will be processed.

At the current level in 1982, approximately 170,000 acres of public land will be conveyed to the western states. The Secretary of the Interior has committed BLM to process promptly indemnity (in lieu) land selections in close cooperation with state governments. In addition, approximately 3 million acres of land will be part of boundary adjustments

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1/ (Land use authorization is the issuance of rights-of-way grants, leases, or permits for the use of public land for rights-of-way, recreation and public purposes, and other non-mineral uses while ownership of the land remains with the federal government. Land tenure adjustment is the exchange of land with non-federal property owners or the adjustment of boundaries with other federal agencies. Land disposal is the patenting of land through sale or other conveyance authorities such as the Desert Land Entry Act and the Airport and Airways Act.) Also included in this program is the preservation, improvement and maintenance of public land records and response to public inquiries.

between the National Forest Service and BLM to administer Federal lands more effectively and economically. In 1980, an agreement signed between the Forest Service and BLM established criteria and procedures to conduct boundary adjustments between the two agencies. Finally, approximately 250,000 acres of public lands are involved in the Navajo-Hopi land transaction in New Mexico and Arizona. This extremely complex settlement was enacted into law in 1980. BLM will be assisting the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Navajo tribe in carrying out the intent of this Act.

In order to improve efficiency and place decision-making at the local level the Bureau has taken a number of steps:

- combining land reports and environmental assessments to avoid duplication;
- developing new scoping and programmatic processing procedures to streamline environmental assessments;
- placing adjudications at the district office level to reduce case flow to the state offices and reduce costs and time to process; and
- redelegation of authority to District Managers to give them full authority for processing and issuing leases, permits, and other realty authorizations.

At present funding levels, BLM is not able to fulfill its critical public service role by responding in a timely manner. For example, in FY 1980 the backlog of cases pending BLM action was almost 9,900 cases; of this amount 6,400 cases or almost 65 percent had been pending for six months or more. Even with the large increase proposed for FY 1982, it will be 1986 before the backlog will be eliminated, assuming no increase in the rate of filings. As the population shifts toward the western states and pressure for use of the public lands increases, this assumption will probably not hold, and it may take longer. It is incumbent upon BLM to decrease the time needed to process a case. Depending upon the type of case, applications are not considered to be backlogged unless they have been pending for at least 6 months. This will be improved to be responsive to public needs.

Even these statistics understate the extent of the workload facing BLM. The backlog does not address the extensive problem of unauthorized use on public lands. There are an estimated 10,000 unauthorized uses (excluding theft) on public land, and only about 400 are acted upon each year. As time passes it becomes more difficult to resolve these, but failure to do so will only encourage more unauthorized use, costing even more to solve the problem. Furthermore, failure to stop unauthorized use denies the general public the opportunity to use public lands and to receive fair market value for their use.

The following table shows the status of pending cases at the current funding level:

Case	Est. Cases Pend. end of FY 1982	Est. New Filings FY 1983	Cases Processed W/ Base FY 1983	Est. Cases Pend. end of FY 1983
Land Use Authorizations	1,200	1,500	1,700	1,000
Land Disposals	6,600	1,725	2,730	5,595
Land Tenure Adjustments	390	125	90	425
Total	8,190	3,350	4,520	7,410

The following table shows the status of cases over six months old (backlog) at the current level of funding.

Case	Pending end of 1982	Estimated Backlog Reduction	Estimated Cases end 1983
Land Use Authorizations	990	190	800
Land Disposals	4,000	800	3,200
Land Tenure Adjustments	90	5	85
Total	5,080	995	4,085

B. Alaska

The current program in Alaska encompasses a number of different actions. The highest priority is on state and native conveyances. Decisions to issue conveyances on about 6.0 million acres will be made on native corporation selections, and 40 million acres of state-selected lands will be processed so that 13 million acres can be patented or tentatively approved for patent to the state. Ultimately, the native corporations will receive patent to 44 million acres, and the state will receive patent to 104.5 million acres. State and native conveyances in numbers of acres stated above are contingent on a funding increase being appropriated in FY 1982.

The annual acreage estimates for Decisions to Issue Conveyance to Alaska Natives (after FY 1983) and Tentative Approvals for Patent to the State (after FY 1982) are smaller each succeeding year. This is caused by the conveyance in preceding years of most of the larger blocks of selection. Nearly all selections remaining after FY 1982 will be the most complex. Consequently, adjudication of these selections will become increasingly difficult, time consuming, and costly. The speed at which the entitlements can be conveyed after FY 1986 is directly dependent upon the final resolution of appeals and navigability determinations, adjudication of Native allotments, mining claims, other private inholdings, valid existing rights, and the completion of cadastral surveys of all boundaries.

As a result of concentrating the effort in Alaska on the ANCSA and state conveyances, a backlog of over 7,000 other cases (native allotments, homesteads, homesites, T&M sites, Headquarters sites) has accumulated.

At the present funding level, efforts to reduce these and other cases (which are increasing at an annual rate of 1 to 2 percent) to a manageable level cannot begin until after FY 1986 when capability currently used for the higher priority native and state conveyances could be shifted to native allotments and other casework. About 120 of the most sensitive native allotments will be processed and 245 land use authorizations will be issued.

The following workloads will be accomplished in Alaska and the Lower 48 States with the FY 1983 Base Level:

Workload Measure	FY 1982
Lower 48 States	
Land use authorizations (cases)	1,700
Land disposals (cases)	2,730
Land tenure adjustments (cases)	90
Records maintained (#)	100,000
Public inquiries (#)	670,000
Compliance checks (#)	2,570
Unauthorized use (cases)	400
Alaska	
Land use authorizations (cases)	245
Land tenure adjustments (cases) (other than conveyances)	120
Native conveyances (million acres)	6.0*
State conveyances (million acres)	13.0*
Records maintained (#)	50,000
Public inquiries (#)	80,000
Compliance checks (#)	280

* Contingent on appropriation of +$1,000,000 and +33 FTE's in FY 1982.

Increase for FY 1983:

An increase of $4,250,000 and 123 FTEs for FY 1983 is proposed.

- +$1,650,000 and 64 FTEs for the Lower 48 States to process 680 cases and reduce the backlog to 3,405 cases by the end of FY 1983;
- +$1,600,000 and 26 FTEs for Alaska to process 2,380 Native allotments.
- +$1,000,000 and 33 FTEs for Alaska to process an additional 3 million acres of State conveyances and 1.5 million acres of native conveyances above estimates originally projected for FY 1982.

A. Lower 48 States

The proposed increase of $1,650,000 will increase by 120 cases the number of land use authorizations processed, and the number of land disposals processed will be increased by 560 (at an average cost of $2,500/case). This will reduce the backlog of cases to 680 land use authorizations and 2,640 land disposals by the end of FY 1983. The backlog of land tenure adjustments will not be affected and will remain at 85 cases. (See status of backlog table in base below.) This type of responsiveness to local public demand is a cornerstone to the Secretary's good neighbor policy. Inability to respond to applications can create frustration and hardship for residents and public land users in the West who, because of vast federal land holdings, have no alternative but the public land to meet their needs. These needs cannot be met in a timely manner when applications are frequently backlogged for over two years. The increase will eliminate the backlog in FY 1985 and thereafter enable BLM to begin reducing the average processing time per case. Some nonproductive case processing time is used just to carry a case on backlog. Responses to inquiries in to backlog cases consume considerable amount of workmonths. Once the backlog is brought to a pipeline bases, case processing time will decrease. The increase is also responsive to the Secretary's desire to expedite in-lieu selections by the states and to dispose of small scattered tracts which might be managed more efficiently in state or private ownership.

The following table shows backlog reduction with the $1,650,000 increase

Case	Estimated Cases Pending end of 1983	Cases Closed Due to Increase	Cases Pending End of 1983
Land Use Authorization	800	120	680
Land Disposal	3,200	560	2,640
Land Tenure Adjustments	85	0	85

B. Alaska

An increase of $1,000,000 is proposed to process an additional 3 million acres of state conveyances to a total of 13 million acres per year and 1.5 million acres of Native Conveyances to a total of 6 million acres. Most conveyances to the State of Alaska have been accomplished by pro-

conflicts. Remaining selections are predominately those which are complex involving various conflicting applications,private holdings, and valid existing rights. This situation will become progressively more acute, with applications becoming increasingly more difficult, time consuming and costly to process, as conveyances approach State entitlement in FY 1984 and beyond. Increases in funding and personnel in FY 1984 and succeeding years is, therefore, imperative if the commitment to convey 13 million acres per year to entitlement, as stipulated to in the settlement of Alaska v. Reagan, is to be met.

It must be noted that this programmed accomplishment is conditioned by 1) the absence of undue constraints imposed by litigation or appeals, 2) the State's priority lists for conveyance describing sufficient lands available for conveyances to enable the BLM to meet its yearly commitment, 3) a sustained capacity for expeditiously processing Native allotments and other conflicting claims of records, including those resulting as lands are opened to appropriation in FY 1982 through FY 1985 which will impact future State selections, and 4) sufficient capability for Cadastral Survey to survey inholdings (Native allotments and other claims) and to survey tentatively approved lands so that patents may be issued to the State, and 5) the ability to fund adequately and maintain the mining claim recordation program to resolve the conflicts between the State and native selections and approximately 20,000 mining claims.

With the increase the Alaska conveyance schedule will be the following:

Alaska Conveyances
(million acres)

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	Future
NATIVE-DECISIONS								
TO ISSUE CONVEYANCE								
ANNUALLY	----	2.0	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	.8
INCREASE			1.5*	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	20.9	22.9	27.4	33.4	37.4	40.6	43.2	44.0
STATE								
TENTATIVE APPROVAL FOR PATENT								
ANNUALLY		7.4	9.5	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	21.8
INCREASE			3.0*	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	24.8	32.2	44.7	55.7	65.7	74.7	82.7	104.5
PATENT								
ANNUALLY		.1	.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	69.2
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	20.7	20.8	21.3	23.3	26.3	30.3	35.3	104.5

* Contingent on an increase of +$1,000,000 appropriated in FY 1982.

An increase of $1,600,000 is proposed to process 2,380 native allotments, of which an estimated 7,000 are pending. Work on all but the most sensitive cases has been deferred while emphasis in Alaska has been placed on state and native conveyances.

The increase will enable BLM to adjudicate and field examine 2,500 native allotments in FY 1983. This increase, will ensure accurate exclusion of these allotments from conveyances. This will provide a public service by clearing off the books applications that have been pending for ten or more years. Other benefits will include cost savings associated with appeals, litigation, and clearing land status records. The entire 7,000 case backlog of native allotments will be adjudicated and field examined in three years at this level of funding.

The following will be accomplished with the increase:

Workload Measure	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Change
Alaska			
Native allotments (cases)	120	2,500	+2,380

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $4,250,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Land Law Examiner	GS-7 thru 11	41	$ 947,000
Realty Specialist	GS-7 thru 11	34	806,000
Clerk/Typist	GS-4 thru 5	16	286,500
Natural Resource Specialist	GS-9 thru 12	10	250,000
Cartographic Technician	GS-4 thru 6	14	266,000
		115	2,555,500
Lapse			-683,800
Permanent Positions			1,916,700
Positions other than permanent			120,000
Total personnel compensation			2,036,700
Personnel benefits			233,800
Travel and Transportation of persons			221,600
Transportation of things			146,000
Other Services			1,251,300
Supplies and materials			122,000
Equipment			238,600
Total			$4,250,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Lands and Realty Management
Subactivity: Withdrawal Processing and Review

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Withdrawal Processing and Review	($)	4,258	4,258	3,058	-1,200
	(FTE-P)	(120)	(120)	(100)	(-20)
	(FTE-Total)	(141)	(141)	(111)	(-30)

Objectives:

- to complete review of 90% (1,125) BLM classification orders (700 in FY 1983), where land use planning is complete,
- to implement 9-year review of other agency withdrawals (600 in FY 1983),
- to continue revocation processing on a current basis. Number of revocations is dependent on requests submitted by the holding agencies. (Estimate 100 in FY 1983).
- to process new withdrawals on a pipeline basis (75 in FY 1983).

Base Program:

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), (Section 204(1) requires a comprehensive 15-year review of certain withdrawals of Federal lands in the 11 western states, exclusive of Alaska. (There are extensive withdrawals in Alaska, but these do not fall under the review authority of FLPMA. These are being reviewed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for possible conveyance to Alaska Natives.) A "withdrawal" segregates land from multiple use and dedicates it to a single or dominant use. Land classification orders have a similar impact. FLPMA was in part a response to concern that withdrawals were being processed independently with no consideration of the cumulative or long-term impacts, especially on mineral and energy development. An initial inventory (late 1979) under provisions of Section 204(e) of FLPMA identified 6,332 withdrawals covering 54.9 million acres. Classification orders segregate another 110 million acres partially or wholly from entry under the public land laws, including in some cases mining and mineral leasing.

The concern about withdrawals and classifications and their implications on access to energy and mineral deposits is also implicit in the Secretary's desire to establish a strategic minerals policy. Withdrawals may prevent development of minerals which are vital to the Nation's defense.

FLPMA also requires that all applications for withdrawals and revocations pending at the time of passage be processed by 1991 and that all such applications filed after passage be processed within two years. This is to limit the segregative (or de facto withdrawal) effect of such applications.

With the President's and Secretary's emphasis on energy and mineral development, it is essential that withdrawal and classification reviews be conducted systematically and expeditiously to remove unnecessary impediments. This will make the maximum amount of public land available for multiple use.

A number of steps are being taken to streamline the withdrawal processing and review program. These include:

- combining land reports, mineral reports, and environmental assessments (if needed) into one document, substantially reducing duplication,
- eliminating the need for reports from the Geological Survey regarding leasable minerals and reducing report requirements for locatable minerals prepared by BLM minerals specialists, and
- eliminating the need for environmental assessments on about 90 percent of the reviews, revocations, and classification cancellations in accordance with new CEQ guidelines.

These steps are being conveyed to BLM field offices, and they will be fully implemented by the start of FY 1982. It is estimated that they will reduce costs over 40 percent for withdrawal and classification reviews and revocations; costs for processing new withdrawals will remain constant.

Because of these changes, the current level of funding will not be required in 1983.

NOTE: FLPMA Section 204(k) authorizes to be appropriated $10,000 000 for processing of withdrawal applications and Section 204(l) authorizes to be appropriated $10,000,000 for withdrawal review. The following table represents expenditures through FY 1981 and estimates for FY 1982 and 1983.

Withdrawal Processing and Reveiw
($ in millions)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 82
Processing							
Annual	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7
Cumulative	0.3	0.8	1.6	2.7	3.5	4.2	5.0
Review							
Annual	---	0.3	1.3	1.9	2.4	3.5	2.4
Cumulative	---	0.3	1.6	3.5	5.9	9.4	11.4

Authorization for withdrawal processing and review currently exists in both FLPMA and the BLM Quadrennial authorization through FY 1982. Either authorization should be amended prior to FY 1983 to cover withdrawal review, which will be over extended by then.

Decrease for FY 1983:

A net decrease of $1,200,000 and 30 FTEs for FY 1983 is proposed. The decrease will not result in any decrease in withdrawal reviews. In fact, classification reviews will be accelerated. There will be a decrease in the number of new withdrawals processed; but this is consistent with one of the intents of the withdrawal program, specifically to tighten control on the granting of withdrawals. The number of new withdrawals granted in the future should decrease. There will also be a slight decrease in the revocations processed, but this is a result of an effort to reduce the backlog of revocations in FY 1982. The number of revocations should remain constant in future years as reviews are completed and lands are identified for revocation. It is not practical to fund the program at its current level and increase the number of withdrawal reviews because:

- By 1983, all BLM withdrawals will have been reviewed, and only other-agency withdrawals will remain. The 9-year other agency review schedule will depend on other agencies' funding and cooperation. BLM will be negotiating schedules with them in FY 1982.

- FY 1982 will be the peak year for work in the program. In recognition of this fact, the funding for the program is being increased by over 40 percent in FY 1982 from its 1981 level. This higher level of funding should not be necessary after FY 1982.

The following table indicates casework that will be completed in FY 1983.

Workload Measure	FY 1982	FY 1983	Change
Withdrawal reviews (cases)	600	600	--
New withdrawals processed (cases)	200	75	-125
Revocations processed (cases)	120	100	- 20

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $1,200,000 decrease is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Realty Specialist	9 thru 12	15	435,000
Land Law Examiner	7 thru 11	5	140,000
		20	- 575,000
Permanent Positions			- 575,000
Positions other than permanent			300,000
Total personnel compensation			- 875,000
Personnel benefits			105,000
Travel and Transportation of persons			42,000
Printing and reproduction			10,000
Other services			68,000
Supplies and materials			40,000
Equipment			60,000
Total			-$1,200,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Wild Horse and Burro Management	($)	5,590	5,590	5,455	- 135
	(FTE-P)	(103)	(103)	(103)	--
	(FTE-Total)	(121)	(121)	(121)	--

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1711, 1732, 1751, 1753 90 Stat. 277 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the protection, improvement, planning, and administration of all public land resources on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield. It also provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources on a continuing basis.
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 requires the improvement of range conditions on public rangelands.
42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement for any federal project which has a significant effect on the environment.
16 U.S.C. 1331-1340 P.L. 92-195	The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended, provides for the management, protection and control of wild horses and burros on public lands. It also requires the establishment of a research program designed to obtain knowledge about wild horses and burros and their habitat.

Objectives:

- to maintain in a good ecological condition the basic soil, water, and vegetation resources that comprise the rangeland ecosystem. Maintaining this condition will be the biological basis for the establishment of the desired number and mix of animals that utilize the public lands;

- to ensure populations of healthy free-roaming wild horses and burros in equilibrium with their habitat and other resource values under the principles of multiple use. The focus of the program is on preserving the intrinsic and primary value of these animals as wild free-roaming components of the rangeland ecosystem;

- to control wild horse and burro populations by removing 12,000 animals in FY 1983. Where a demand for excess animals exists, they are to be made available to the public for proper care and treatment through the adoption program. If no adoption demand exists, they are to be humanely and cost-efficiently destroyed; and

- to provide for the humane care and proper treatment of wild horses and burros through the adoption program.

Base Program $5,590,000

The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act was passed by Congress in 1971 to preserve a living symbol of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West, and to prevent branding capture, harassment, and destruction of these animals. BLM was given the responsibility to protect and manage these animals as an integral part of the public land's natural ecosystem.

Wild horses and burros share forage, water, and space with livestock and wildlife. Most interest groups concede that consumption exceeds current production of forage in many areas of the West but seldom agree as to what animals are to be removed. The controversy intensifies when wild horses and burros are captured, and the question arises over what to do with the animals. Animal protection groups vehemently oppose destruction. Such groups recently organized to remove burros from the Grand Canyon rather than allow the National Park Service to destroy them in an attempt to prevent further damage to the Park. By law, the Bureau must provide animals for private care as long as an adoption demand exists. Accordingly, BLM developed the "Adopt-a-Horse (Burro) Program" to find qualified people to assume care and maintenance of excess animals. Since its establishment, over 29,500 animals have been adopted nationwide.

In order to reduce costs and improve the program, the Bureau anticipates the following regulatory, legislative, and policy changes will be made by mid-FY 1982:

- extension of the statutory reporting date on research mandated by PRIA for two years to January 1, 1985,

- transfer of title to an unlimited number of adopted animals after the animals have been maintained under cooperative agreement for six months,

- elimination of the joint BLM/Forest Service Biennial Report to Congress, and

- elimination of the requirement to conduct public hearings before using helicopters in the removal of excess animals.

In addition, a standard adoption fee of $200 for horses and $75 for burros will become effective on October 1, 1981. Previously, adoption fees ranged from $0 to $150. Adopters must also pay for transportation charges. The reimbursement of adoption and transportation costs will make the program more cost-effective and make more funds available for additional removals and for on-the-ground herd management.

Decrease for FY 1983: $135,000

The proposed decrease will not result in any significant reduction in program outputs, as indicated below:

Workload Measure	FY 1982	FY 1983	Change
Animals removed	12,000	12,000	--
Compliance checks	500	500	--
Activity plans prepared	24	24	--
Activity plans implemented	15	15	--
Animal census (million acres)	10	10	--
Research projects	7	7	--

The following table indicates how this decrease will be distributed:

Funding	FY 1982	FY 1983	Change
	$(000)		
Management Operations	700	700	--
Inventory	100	100	--
Monitoring/Studies/Research	1,200	1,200	--
Environmental Analysis	100	100	--
Use Authorization	2,390	2,255	-135
Use Supervision	100	100	--
Activity Planning	200	200	--
Development	700	700	--
Maintenance	100	100	--
Total	5,590	5,455	-135

The decrease in use authorization, which includes costs for both gathering and adoption, is related to the decrease in the number of animals to be adopted and eventually titled. As adoption demand decreases because of the higher adoption fees, the backlog of animals to be titled will be eliminated by the end of FY 1982. Thereafter, the number of animals titled will keep pace with the number of adoptions.

Object Class Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $135,000 reduction is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Other services			$135,000
Total			-$135,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: Grazing Management

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Grazing Management	($)	37,104	37,104	36,508	- 596
	(FTE-P)	(896)	(896)	(896)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(1,040)	(1,040)	(1,035)	(-5)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1711, 1732, 1751, 1753 90 Stat. 277 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes range management, rehabilitation, protection, improvement, planning, and administration on the basis of sustained yield. It also provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources on a continuing basis.
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 requires the improvement of range conditions on public rangelands, research on horse and burro population dynamics, and other range management practices.
43 U.S.C. 315 48 Stat. 1269	The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for the P.L. 73-482 regulation of livestock grazing, improvement of the productive capacity of the public range, and stabilization of the livestock industry.
42 U.S.C. 1241-1243 82 Stat. 1146 P.L. 90-583	The Carlson - Foley Act of 1968 authorizes the agency to reimburse states for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.
42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement for any federal project which has a significant effect on the environment.
7 U.S.C. 1012-1013A 50 Stat. 522 P.L. 75-210	The Farm Tenant Act of 1937 ("Bankhead-Jones Act") provides for management of acquired farm tenant lands.

Objectives:

- to improve the condition of rangeland vegetation on 6.4 million acres in FY 1983 and maintain it at desired levels of quality, quantity, and diversity, through implementation of AMPs;

- to minimize short-term disruption and ensure the long-term growth of the Western livestock industry and the economies of Western communities dependent upon the public lands--the legislated mandate of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act;

- to increase forage supplies for livestock as a major output of improving the rangeland ecosystem, through placing an additional 13.3 million acres under intensive management;

- to increase cooperative programs with states for noxious weed control by the use of Public Law 90-583, the Carlson - Foley Act of 1968;

- to implement a policy of rapid development of cost-effective range improvements and to maximize new on-the-ground construction; and

- to minimize maintenance of range improvements with Federal funds or Range Improvements funds.

Base Program: $37,104,000

Approximately 5.6 million cattle, sheep, goats, and horses depend upon the public rangelands for all or part of their yearly forage requirement. BLM issues 25,000 grazing permits annually to authorize grazing use on 170 million acres. Administering grazing on the public lands requires sufficient capability for: determining the amount of vegetation available for livestock, developing proper methods of grazing, implementing grazing management plans, supervising grazing for compliance with authorizations, monitoring and revising management plans and methods, and maintaining rangeland improvement projects.

In the mid-1960s, BLM initiated an intensive grazing management program to improve rangelands that were considered to be in less than satisfactory condition. Studies indicate that, with proper management, the productivity of the public rangelands, measured in tons of forage produced, can be doubled. By 1975 there had been 1,158 separate management plans, called allotment management plans (AMPs), implemented on about 25 million acres; and the rangelands covered by these plans have ceased to deteriorate and in many cases have improved as shown by monitoring studies.

AMPs are the Bureau's basic tool for protecting and improving rangeland conditions; implementation includes making rangeland improvements such as fences, water facilities and land treatments.

In 1975, AMP implementation was delayed pending completion of grazing environmental impact statements (EISs). The EISs are being prepared under a schedule resulting from a court ruling on the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) et. al. v. Morton et. al. case which required BLM to prepare 144 EISs by the end of 1988. The following table shows the status and schedule for completing the court-mandated EISs:

Status of Range EISs

	Completed through FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	1984 and after	Total
EISs (#)	37	13	20	16	58	144
Acreage (million acres)	49.6	20.4	25.5	16.7	61.6	173.8

With completion of the first grazing EISs, BLM resumed implementation of AMPs in 1979. Since 1979, AMPs have been implemented as follows:

Status of AMP Implementation

	Completed prior to FY 1975	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	1983 and after	Total
AMPs Implemented (#)	1,158	60	101	101	270	3,810	5,500
Acreage (million acres)	25.0	2.4	4.1	4.1	4.3	80.1	120.0

Once the plans have been implemented, they will be monitored to:

- ensure that the objectives of the management plan are being met,
- ensure that improvements are effective,
- determine whether future improvements can be developed more efficiently,
- determine whether grazing use should be adjusted,
- protect the multi-million dollar investment in range improvements, and
- ensure that resources are appropriately used and protected.

Monitoring results provide the basis for making equitable decisions and taking appropriate actions. In keeping with these needs, the Bureau is developing an improved strategy for meeting the objectives of the grazing program. This strategy is in response to a number of factors, including: 1) the need to reduce expenditures for production-oriented inventories, 2) the need to increase expenditures for on-the-ground development and

to accelerate its pace on those lands which need to be improved and have a high probability for successful, cost-effective improvement, and 3) concern that a one-year inventory is not an adequate basis for adjusting livestock use. This strategy involves a shift from emphasizing intensive inventories to emphasizing base line inventories and multi-year monitoring of range conditions before deciding if livestock adjustments are needed. Inventories will be reduced from 21,600,000 acres in FY 1981 to 16,000,000 acres in FY 1982 to 13,000,000 acres in FY 1983 - a reduction of 40 percent in two years. This will result in a shift in base funds between FY 1982 and FY 1983 of $1,200,000 from inventory to multi-year monitoring. This shift will enable BLM to establish a monitoring system in advance of grazing EISs to be completed in 1983 and beyond (covering 450 allotments) and thereby allowing grazing decisions on those allotments to be based on multi-year data.

Decrease for FY 1983: $596,000

The proposed decrease will result in the following changes in funding and workloads:

	$(000)		
Funding	FY 1982	FY 1983	Change
Management Operations	6,700	7,500	+ 800
Inventory	5,800	5,500	- 300
Studies/Research	1,600	1,700	+ 100
Environmental Analysis	4,500	4,700	+ 200
Use Authorization	2,200	2,200	--
Use Supervision	4,700	4,800	+ 100
Activity Planning	1,600	1,600	--
Development	8,804	7,808	- 996
Maintenance	1,200	700	- 500
Total	37,104	36,508	- 596

Workload Measure	FY 1982	FY 1983	Change
Grazing EISs completed	20	16	- 4
AMPs implemented	270	240	- 30
Allotments supervised	3,000	3,450	+ 450
Allotments monitored	3,000	3,450	+ 450
Inventory (million acres)	16.0	13.0	- 3.0
Maintenance			
Fence (miles)	475	285	- 190
Facilities	670	300	- 370
Acres treated	6,650	6,650	--

The decrease in completion of grazing EISs is an anomaly that results from three or four EISs scheduled for completion in FY 1981 carrying over into FY 1982. There is no impact on the EIS schedule from the proposed funding level.

In addition there is no longer the emphasis on single year inventory but more emphasis on multi-year monitoring to conform with BLM's new rangeland strategy. This is reflected in 3.0 million fewer acres being inventoried but 450 more allotments being supervised and monitored. The monitoring costs are spread throughout the funding table above under the tasks of inventory, studies/research, use supervision, and activity planning.

The other significant change arises from a new policy on rangeland improvements. Beginning in 1984, the "Rangeland Improvements" account will be used exclusively for on-the-ground development and project survey and design. Other expenses associated with placing improvements on the ground (such as contracting, typing, filing, and environmental analysis) will be borne by the Grazing Management program or other appropriate resource program. This accounts for the increase in Management Operations and Environmental Analysis in the table above. At the same time the livestock operator will be responsible for maintenance of existing and future improvements regardless of whether the United States paid for the improvement initially. The livestock operator receives a credit in the present grazing fee formula for maintenance, so this policy is shifting responsibility to reflect that credit. This policy will be implemented through a phase-in period of 3 years. This reduces the need for funding for maintenance in the Grazing Management account and eliminates the need in the Range Improvements appropriation. Land treatments will still be maintained by BLM.

The most significant program change will be the reduction in funding for on-the-ground development, resulting in a decrease in 30 AMPs implemented. At present funding levels, all AMPs will be implemented by 1996, or eight years after the final EIS is written. The reduction will result in postponing the completion date for AMP implementation by two years. However, development of new improvements will be undertaken in concert with monitoring efforts which should indicate effectiveness of existing improvements and determine whether further developments are required. Poor range conditions prevent the public from realizing the full benefits of the public lands, depresses the fair market value of forage, impacts local economies and individual livestock operators, and adversely affects wildlife and watershed values.

Object Class Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $596,000 reduction is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Positions other than permanent		5	$ 53,250
Total personnel compensation			53,250
Personnel benefits			6,390
Travel and transportation of persons			10,500
Transportation of things			10,000
Other services			30,000
Supplies and materials			5,000
Lands and structures			480,860
Total			-$596,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Wildlife Habitat Management	($)	15,394	15,394	14,544	- 850
	(FTE-P)	(361)	(361)	(353)	(- 8)
	(FTE-Total)	(416)	(416)	(394)	(-22)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1701, 1711 90 Stat. 2762 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. Section 201(a) provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources on a continuing basis.
16 U.S.C. 715 P.L. 70-770	The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended, provides for the designation of certain areas of lands and water for migratory birds.
16 U.S.C. 1531 et. seq. P.L. 93-205	The Endangered Species Act of 1973 provides for the protection of endangered species and their habitats.
16 U.S.C. 670 et. seq. P.L. 93-452	The Sikes Act of 1974 provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with state wildlife agencies.
43 U.S.C. 1181 P.L. 75-405	The Conservation of Timber on Certain Lands in Oregon Act of 1937, as amended, provides for multiple-use management of the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands.

43 U.S.C. 315 48 Stat. 1269 P.L. 73-482	The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for wildlife management on public lands.
16 U.S.C. 673 90 Stat. 1190 P.L. 94-389	Joint Resolution for Federal Participation in Preserving the Tule Elk Population in California, provides for the protection and management of the Tule Elk herds in California.
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 directs that condition of the public rangelands be improved.
16 U.S.C. 3101 94 Stat. 2371 P.L. 96-487	The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA) provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in the State of Alaska, including the designation of units of the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wilderness Preservation Systems, and for other purposes.
42 Federal Register 26961 EO 11990	Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands (May 24, 1977) directs that wetland and riparian habitats on the public lands be identified, protected, enhanced, and managed.
42 Federal Register 26951 EO 11988	Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management (May 25, 1977) provides for the restoration and preservation of national and beneficial floodplain values on the public lands.

Objectives:

- to maintain and/or improve the wildlife habitat aspects of rangeland resources (i.e., food, cover, water, living space, and their proper mixture) on 6.5 million acres at desired levels of quality, quantity, and diversity through ecosystem management principles (approximately 30 million acres of habitat are currently under management);

- to ensure the protection of 60 threatened and endangered species, and 1,306 sensitive plant and animal species and provide for their ultimate recovery;

- to ensure that wildlife information and support is provided to comply with the Endangered Species Act and other laws and to permit expedient development of priority public land resources (energy/minerals development, livestock grazing, timber harvest, rights-of-way grants, etc.);

- to ensure the full consideration of wildlife resources by other programs and their uses;

- to maintain and/or improve 18,800 surface acres of aquatic habitat and 430 miles of streams for commercial and sport fish and other aquatic organisms;

- to provide opportunities for consumptive and nonconsumptive public uses of wildlife commensurate with the well-being of the plants and animals involved and the habitat on which they depend (3.2 million hunter days, 3.9 million fishing days, and 4.6 million nonconsumptive user days);

- to protect wetland and riparian habitats in compliance with Executive Order 11990;

- to provide streamlined, effective and efficient planning, inventory, implementation, maintenance and monitoring programs for wildlife habitat management on the public lands; and

- to ensure cooperation of the wildlife program with state wildlife agencies, federal agencies and others, with the benefit of public involvement and consultation.

Base Program: $15,394,000

All of the 335 million acres administered by BLM provide habitat for some species of wildlife including: 248 million acres of big game habitat, 278 million acres of small game habitat, 69 million acres of waterfowl habitat, 80,000 miles of fishable streams, 3.7 million surface acres of lakes and reservoirs, 67 million acres of riparian/ wetlands, and over 20 million acres and 6,300 miles of habitat for 60 threatened and endangered species and 1,306 sensitive species of plants and animals.

Wildlife values produced by the public lands and sustained by BLM habitat management include: 473 million pounds of commercial fish; 2 million big game animals; over 725,000 upland game animals harvested; over 172,000 waterfowl harvested; some 5 million sport fish harvested; and over 6 million non-consumptive wildlife user days. These wildlife resources represent a minimum economic worth of over $1.3 billion.

BLM's Wildlife Habitat Management Program protects, manages, and enhances terrestrial, aquatic, wetland, and threatened and endangered species habitats on public lands. Wildlife habitat inventory, planning, environmental assessment, on-the-ground actions, and monitoring are all part of a balanced program. The Bureau coordinates habitat management and development closely with state agencies. Approximately 90 percent of the habitat management plans (HMPs) are jointly signed by state wildlife agencies under Sikes Act authority. HMPs are action plans for wildlife and are used to define objectives, techniques, and monitoring efforts to achieve on-the-ground habitat improvement, protection, and maintenance. Plans are closely coordinated with other Federal agencies such as the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service to improve cost effectiveness and ensure that common objectives are met.

There are a number of outputs associated with the wildlife program that are a measure of the public benefit served by expenditure of these funds. These include the following:

Output	FY 1982
Acres of terrestrial habitat improved	7,500,000
Acres of aquatic habitat improved	21,800
Miles of stream habitat improved	500
Management facilities developed	590
Water facilities developed	100
Protective fence installed (miles)	120
Hunter days provided	3,700,000
Fishing days provided	4,200,000
Non-consumptive user days	5,250,000

Decrease for FY 1983: $850,000

The following table indicates how the reduction will be taken:

	$(000)		
Funding	FY 1982	FY 1983	Change
Management Operations	3,200	3,200	--
Inventory	3,700	3,600	- 100
Monitoring/Studies/Research	1,400	1,400	--
Environmental Analysis	200	200	--
Activity Planning	1,000	1,000	--
Development	5,494	4,744	- 750
Maintenance	400	400	--
Total	15,394	14,544	- 850

The funding changes will have the following impact on workloads:

Workload Measure	FY 1982	FY 1983	Change
HMPs implemented	126	108	- 18
New HMPs prepared	30	30	--
Inventory (million acres)	21.0	18.7	- 2.3
Research projects (#)	14	10	- 4
Studies (#)	1,690	1,690	--
Habitat monitored (000 acres)	9,800	9,800	--
Riparian habitat monitored (miles)	1,150	1,150	--
Project maintenance (000 acres)	400	400	--

The proposed program includes a base shift of $300,000 from inventory and research to multi-year monitoring. Some of the base shift will also be used to offset the decrease in funding for on-the-ground implementation of HMPs. The program effect of the proposed reduction will be to reduce the number of HMPs implemented by 18 in FY 1983. This will result in deferring habitat improvement on 1.0 million acres, will decrease cooperative Sikes Act programs with 12 state wildlife agencies on approximately 4 million acres of public land, and will result in

a loss of 1 million hunter, fishing, and non-consumptive user days, and 150,000 big game, upland game, and waterfowl animals and 250,000 sport fish produced.

Object Class Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $850,000 decrease is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Permanent positions			$175,000
Positions other than permanent			198,800
Total personnel compensation			373,800
Personnel benefits			44,856
Travel and Transportation of persons			46,200
Transportation of things			24,400
Printing and reproduction			10,000
Other services			178,744
Supplies and materials			22,000
Lands and structures			150,000
Total			-$850,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: Soil, Water and Air Management

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Soil, Water, and Air Management	($)	17,638	17,638	16,038	- 1,600
	(FTE-P)	(297)	(297)	(297)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(349)	(349)	(328)	(-21)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1701, 1711 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for management of public lands in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, and water resource values; and the preservation and protection of certain lands in their natural condition. It also provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources and other values on a continuing basis. It also requires compliance with applicable state and Federal air and water pollution control laws.
43 U.S.C. 315 48 Stat. 1269 P.L. 73-482	The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for the study of erosion control and development of improvements necessary to maintain and increase water supply.
43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.

16 U.S.C. 590a et. seq. P.L. 74-46	The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935, as amended, provides for the prevention and control of erosion on grazing and forest lands.
33 U.S.C. 404 P.L. 95-217 P.L. 95-217	The Clean Water Act, as amended, requires BLM to participate with State and Federal water quality planning and permitting activities which require exchanging data, resource planning, revising standards, and developing Best Management Practices for the control of non-point source pollution.
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 provides for improving the condition of the public rangelands. It calls for the inventory and monitoring of current conditions and trends of public rangelands. Improvements include any program to provide water, stablize soil and water conditions and provide habitat for livestock and wildlife.
42 U.S.C. 201 91 Stat. 1393 P.L. 95-190	The Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1977 amended Section 2 of the Safe Drinking Water Act requiring compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.
16 U.S.C. 2001 91 Stat. 1407 P.L. 95-192	The Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of the nation's soil, water, and related resources for sustained use.
42 U.S.C. 7401-7642 91 Stat. 685 P.L. 95-95	The Clean Air Act of 1977, as amended, requires BLM to protect air quaility, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards and to abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.
16 U.S.C. 3101 94 Stat. 2371 P.L. 96-487	The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA) provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in the State of Alaska, including the designation of units of the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wilderness Preservation Systems, and for other purposes.

Objectives

- to reduce erosion, minimize sedimentation and siltation, promote water infiltration by increasing ground cover, and ensure the stability and productivity of rangeland soils by treating 10,000 acres and maintaining 24 major flood/erosion control structures;

- to promote the availability of water of sufficient quantity and quality for basic multiple-use needs by inventorying 8,000 sources and by protecting, asserting, or acquiring about 2,500 water rights;

- to meet Federal and state water-quality standards;

- to manage floodplains to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values;

- to protect groundwater recharge areas and preserve groundwater supplies and quality from indiscriminate use and contamination;

- to support multiple-use planning, development and management of natural resources by assuring compliance with Federal, State, and local air quality standards and regulations in a practical, expeditious and environmentally sound manner;

- to provide climate, meteorology, and other air resource information and technical assistance to support Energy, Minerals, Forestry, and Rangeland Management; and

- to assess the significance of acid rain in the western United States relative to Bureau land management decisions affecting energy and mineral development by operating acid rain monitoring stations as part of the Federal Acid Rain Program.

Base Program: $17,638,000

The Soil, Water, and Air Management program supports other BLM resource programs, primarily through basic inventory and management recommendations for soil, water, and air resources. The program also conducts monitoring, studies, and research to determine the effectiveness of applied management practices and measures water quality and quantity, soil erosion, and air quality. Responsibility for implementing Section 208 water quality plans also rests with this program. In addition, the development and maintenance of structures to control erosion, flood, and salinity is an integral part of the program. During the past 40 years, BLM has invested hundreds of millions of dollars in an estimated 20,000 erosion control structures and facilities. The program provides the funds to maintain these structures and protect the Federal investment. Funds are also provided to restore eroded watersheds.

The soil, water, and air inventories are required for developing land use plans and preparation of EISs, particularly associated with grazing and energy-mineral development. To meet these EIS schedules, soil inventories will be conducted for about 13 million acres of land in FY 1983. The inventories will directly affect land use allocations and are a prerequisite to reducing and controlling erosion caused by energy and mineral development, grazing, and timber harvesting. Water inventories also identify and quantify current water uses on the public lands to ensure continued availability of water for authorized uses that depend upon an annual source of water. In FY 1981, funding was increased to identify and quantify Federal water rights and determine Federal reserve rights based on realistic estimates of need. There is an estimated 95,000 existing water uses which will have to be reviewed to determine their legal status as either reserved, appropriated, or not requiring a water right for authorized public uses.

Decrease for FY 1983: $1,600,000

A decrease of $1,600,000 for FY 1983 is proposed. The following table indicates how this decrease will be distributed.

	$(000)		
Funding	FY 1982	FY 1983	Change
Management Operations	5,000	5,000	--
Inventory	6,000	4,400	-1,600
Monitoring/Studies/Research	2,500	2,500	--
Environmental Analysis	200	200	--
Use Supervision	200	200	--
Activity Planning	400	400	--
Water Rights	1,000	1,000	--
Development	1,638	1,638	--
Maintenance	700	700	--
Total	17,638	16,038	-1,600

Soil inventories will be reduced $825,000 and water resource inventories by $775,000 from the FY 1982 level. This will still meet the grazing EIS schedule and energy development leasing goals, but capability to inventory water resources on public lands for land use planning purposes will be reduced.

The new rangeland strategy being implemented by BLM emphasizes multi-year monitoring of rangeland conditions and minimizes single-year inventories of vegetation. This will reduce one-time inventory costs. Soil inventories, however, are absolutely essential to the success of the new strategy.

Accomplishments of the soil, water, and air program will include:

Workload Measure	FY 1982	FY 1983	Change
Inventories (million acres)	30	24	-6
Studies/Research (#)	42	42	--
Environmental assessments (#)	11	11	--
Activity plans prepared (#)	25	25	--
Water rights field examinations (#)	8,000	8,000	--
Land/Watershed treatments (acres)	10,000	10,000	--
Projects/ facilities developed (#)	40	40	--
Major flood/erosion control structures maintained (#)	24	24	--
Other projects maintained (#)	285	285	--

Object Class Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $1,600,000 reduction is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Positions other than permanent		21	$ 223,650
Total personnel compensation			223,650
Personnel benefits			26,838
Travel and transportation of persons			44,100
Transportation of things			42,000
Printing and reproduction			30,000
Other services			1,212,412
Supplies and materials			21,000
Total			-$1,600,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: Forest Management

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Forest Management	($)	6,576	6,576	5,048	- 1,528
(Public Domain)	(FTE-P)	(182)	(182)	(159)	(-23)
	(FTE-Total)	(213)	(213)	(170)	(-43)
Forest Management	($)	934	934	934	(---)
(Public Domain)	(FTE-P)	(---)	(---)	(---)	(---)
	(FTE-Total)	(---)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Total Requirements	($)	7,510	7,510	5,982	-1,528
	(FTE)	(182)	(182)	(159)	(-23)
	(FTE-Total)	(213)	(213)	(170)	(-43)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Sections 318(a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1711, 1732 90 Stat. 2762 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Section 302, provides for management, protection, and marketing of resources on a sustained yield basis; Section 201(a) provides for the preparation and maintenance, on a continuing basis, of an inventory of public land resouces and other values.
16 U.S.C. 594 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315	The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.

Objective:

The objective of the Forest Management Program is to assure that all public land forests available for harvest are managed effectively and efficiently to help meet current and future domestic need for timber and other forest products by:

- implementing environmentally-sound harvesting and management practices on all forest areas, including planting, thinning, site and stand work, and pest control;

- making approximately 1.0 billion board feet of timber available over the next decade, with 97 million board feet (MMBF) scheduled to be offered for sale in FY 1983; and

- issuing an estimated 22,100 fuelwood permits annually to satisfy an estimated annual demand for 200,000 cords of fuelwood.

This subactivity includes forest management of the public domain and western Oregon. The program for each is treated separately below.

Public Domain

This program element deals only with forest management and development of public lands outside of western Oregon.

Base Program: $6,576,000

The FY 1983 current level will continue the FY 1982 level of effort. A summary of workload data which directly supports the objectives above is as follows:

Workload Measure	President's Budget 1982	Current Level 1983	Benefit
Volume of timber sold (MMBF)	97	97	Wood/Receipts
Fuelwood and other forest products permits issued (#)	22,100	22,100	Wood/Receipts
Forest land inventoried (000 acres)	265	265	EIS/EA Schedule
Activity plans prepared (#)	90	90	EIS/EA Schedule
Pest control practices (acres)	50,000	50,000	Sustained yield
Planting, site and stand improvement (acres)	7,000	7,000	Sustained yield
Seedlings planted (000)	1,400	1,400	Sustained yield

Receipts from all forest products from public lands outside of western Oregon are estimated in FY 1981, 1982, and 1983 to be $9.0 million, $9.7 million and $10.9 million respectively.

Decrease for FY 1983: -$1,528,000

The proposed decrease will be achieved by targeting forest management and commercial timber management activities to the most productive areas and reduce cost in less productive areas where sales are less cost-effective. In addition increased program efficiencies can be gained by decreasing the level of inventory and planning associated with management practices since most of this workload has already been completed.

The Public Domain Forest Management program is relatively new having been instituted during the mid-1970's. Experience has shown that in some areas the cost of management is greater than revenues generated from timber sales. BLM is undertaking a review of the program to isolate the reasons for these unfavorable relationships and ascertain where and how funding can be best utilized. Also included in the review is an identification of opportunities to adjust boundaries between BLM timber lands and adjacent Forest Service lands to provide for more efficient distribution of responsibilities between the two agencies.

Western Oregon

Base Program: $934,000

Approximately 10 percent of the public forest lands in Western Oregon are intermingled with revested Oregon and California Grant Lands and Public Domain and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands. This component is combined with the Oregon and California Grant Lands Funds for the management of all BLM-administered lands in western Oregon.

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the proposed decrease of $1,528,000 is as follows:

Position Title	Number	Actual Salary
Permanent positions	11	-$275,000
Positions other than permanent		-803,000
Total personnel compensation		-1,078,000
Personnel benefits		-129,000
Travel and transportation of persons		-23,000
Printing and reproducing		-20,500
Other services		-55,000
Supplies and materials		-43,000
Lands and structures		-180,000
Total		-$1,528,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: Recreation Management/Cultural Resources and Natural History

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted To Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Cultural Resources and Natural History	($)	5,385	5,385	4,585	- 800
	(FTE-P)	(85)	(85)	(80)	(- 5)
	(FTE-Total)	(98)	(98)	(93)	(- 5)

Authorizations

43 U.S.C. 1701, 1711, 1782
90 Stat. 2743
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976:

- directs that public lands be managed in a way that will provide for the immediate and long-term needs of present and future generations for scientific use of appropriate cultural and natural resources, as an integral part of balanced and diversified multiple-use management;

- directs that public lands be managed in a way that will protect scientific and historical, ecological, and archaeological values; and will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition;

- provides for interim management of the California Desert Conservation Area and implementation of the Desert Plan;

- directs that areas of critical environmental concern be given priority in the inventory of public lands, in the development and revision of land use plans, and in applying special protective management; and

- provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources on a continuing basis.

16. U.S.C. 432
34 Stat. 225
P.L. 59-209

The Antiquities Act of 1906 extablishes provisions for the protection of cultural resources on all Federal land. It also provides for penalties for those who excavate or appropriate these values without an antiquities permit.

42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 establishes the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to improve Federal programs and resources so as to preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice.
E.O. 11593	Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment directs all Federal agencies to inventory their historic and archaeological resources and to protect those properties that have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.
16 U.S.C. 470aa, 470cc, and 470ee. 93 Stat. 721 P.L. 96-95	The Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 requires permits for excavation of sites and removal of artifacts, provides for the protection of Federally administered archaeological resources, and encourages increased cooperation among Federal and private interests to increase data on archaeological resources.
16 U.S.C. 470 80 Stat. 915 P.L. 89-665	The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, expanded the National policy toward the protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of National, State and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to take into account the effects of approved actions on properties listed as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Goals:

- to process applications for permits to conduct archaeological investigations on public lands;
- to monitor permitted use for compliance with permit terms and conditions;
- to provide inventory and evaluation data at the level needed for all land-use plans and EISs under preparation;
- to prepare and implement cultural and natural history resource management plans for resources identified in land-use planning as needing long-term management; and
- to provide protection for the most valuable and critically-threatened cultural and natural history resources.

Base Program: $5,385,000

The objectives of the Cultural and Natural History Resources Management base program are:

- to reduce time in processing about 377 permit applications from an average of three to four months per application to an approximate one month average by decentralizing the review

process. Applications will be submitted to and reviewed by BLM State Offices, which will also issue the permits. Unlike the present system, there will be no involvement of National Park Service (NPS), the Smithsonian Institution, or the BLM Headquarters Office.

- to complete low percentage, statistically-derived sample inventories, based on the RMP/MFP schedule, which will characterize the cultural resource content of approximately 9,000,000 acres, and fill high priority data gaps for evaluating natural science resources in areas scheduled for land-use planning.

- to prepare Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP) that will provide specific long-term multiple-use management direction for 48 significant cultural property areas. These formally approved plans will detail specific protection measures and establish the management steps necessary for implementation. Most of these cultural resources, such as the Delong Mountains area in Alaska, are designated critical areas that are being affected by other resource uses, such as mineral exploration and development, and therefore require specific long-range planning efforts.

- to provide protection/stabilization work on 139 important and threatened cultural and natural history resource sites, such as Fort Paiute and Rose Springs (CA), Grand Gulch (UT), the Old Cortez Mining District (NV), Homolovi (AZ), and Garnet Ghost Town (MT). This urgent work includes measures such as stabilization of buildings and ruins, patrol and surveillance activities and fencing and administrative measures such as temporary closure to public access.

- to provide interim protection on an estimated 1,000 sites and areas through occasional patrol activities. These efforts provide relatively inexpensive and visible protection to numerous sites not identified in management plans or those not formally designated.

The Bureau Cultural and Natural History Resource Management Program provides protection and management for more than half of all the cultural resources administered by the Federal government. Legal authorities require BLM to locate, evaluate, and manage cultural and scientific resources on lands it administers in a way that prevents or minimizes unnecessary damage to them, and to accommodate appropriate use of those resources by the scientific community and the public.

It is estimated that at least a half-million cultural resource properties are on public lands, including campsites of the hemisphere's earliest inhabitants, prehistoric ruins, aboriginal rock art, early wagon roads, abandoned military posts, and historic ghost towns. In addition, many exceptionally valuable natural science resources exist on BLM lands. These include a wide variety of areas having ecological, geological, botanical, and paleontological importance. Of approximately 6,000 cultural properties identified as having qualities which qualify them for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, some 300 have

been included or determined eligible. Designated natural history resources on public lands include 21 Research Natural Areas and all or parts of 39 National Natural Landmarks. About 100 potential Research Natural Areas are awaiting processing to complete formal designation, and 4 million additional acres suggested as possibly significant natural science resources have yet to be evaluated for Research Natural Area designations.

The Bureau's problems in cultural resource management stem from the increasing interest in and commercial value of archaeological and historical artifacts, which has given rise to a sophisticated supply network and lucrative black market. The Bureau has numerous documented cases where professional pothunters have illegally dug sites on public lands to uncover artifacts saleable for millions of dollars. This is especially true in areas such as Grand Gulch, Utah, with its high density of sites, relatively easy public access, and artifacts with high commercial value.

Hundreds of significant sites are currently deteriorating rapidly or being damaged extensively by unauthorized use. An example is a 200-room pueblo site located on public land in New Mexico, which is thought to be Teypama, one of the first pueblos encountered by the Spanish conquistadores in the sixteenth century. This site has been bulldozed and extensively pothunted. The Bureau is trying to curtail this illegal activity and vandalism primarily through a public awareness program and through increased patrol and surveillance.

In order to meet its congressionally-established responsibilities, the Bureau has implemented a comprehensive Federal program that includes the approval and monitoring of use permits; the identification, evaluation and use allocation of cultural sites; and the planning and implementation of long and short-term site protection.

The program also is responsible for identification, evaluation, nomination, designation, protection, and scientific user services for Research Natural Areas, Experimental Ecological Reserves, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, and National Natural Landmarks. To avoid duplicate investments, these activities are coordinated with complementary State natural area programs, The Nature Conservancy's, State Natural Heritage Programs, parallel efforts by other Federal agencies, and UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program.

Because of inflation, decreases in field capability, will be offset by suspending low priority work and adjusting higher priority outputs to meet public and other program demand. As shown in the chart below, emphasis on National Register of Historic Places nominations and research and studies will be decreased. Planned output for other activities remains the same.

The following table compares workload capability in 1982 and 1983 at the base funding level:

Work Measure	1982 Planned	1983 Base	Change
Cultural Use Permits (#)	356	377	+ 21
Cultural Inventory			
Class I Overview Studies (1)	8	6	- 2
Class II Samples (000 acres)	* 175	280	+ 105
Protection Projects (#)	125	139	+ 14
Cultural Resources Management Plans (#)	51	48	- 3
National Register Nominations (#)	100	0	- 100
Research/Impact Studies (#)	5	0	- 5

* Represents 2.1 million acres of Class II inventories.

Decrease for FY 1983: $800,000

The decrease in funds will result in the use of minimal cultural and natural science resource baseline data for the 9,000,000 acres cited in the FY 1983 base program. This will require completion of later inventories at higher costs to the operators and lessees through the use of stipulations.

It is anticipated that the Bureau will continue to process in a timely manner all cultural resource use permit applications as anticipated at the base funding level.

Protection efforts, including the preparation of long-term management plans, critical protection/stabilization efforts, and interim protection measures, will be maintained at proposed base funding levels.

The following table provides an output comparison between FY 1983 Base Program and FY 1983 Target level decrease:

Workload Measure	1983 Base Program	1983 Estimates	Change
Cultural Use Permits (#)	377	377	---
Cultural Inventory			
Class I Overview Studies (#)	6	4	-2
Class II Samples (000 acres)	280	200	-80
Protection Projects (#)	139	139	---
Cultural Resources Management Plans (#)	48	48	---
National Register Nominations (#)	---	---	---
Research/Impact Studies (#)	---	---	---

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the proposed -$800,000 decrease is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Position other than permanent	GS-9 thru 11	-5	$125,000
Total personnel compensation			125,000
Personnel benefits			15,000
Travel and transportation of persons			10,500
Transportation of things			1,000
Other services			643,500
Supplies and materials			5,000
Total			-$800,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Renewable Resources
Subactivity: Wilderness Management

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Wilderness Management	($)	15,190	15,190	13,638	-1,552
	(FTE-P)	(156)	(156)	(156)	---
	(FTE-Total)	(179)	(179)	(179)	---

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 171, P.L. 94-579 — The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires that the Secretary review all roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more and roadless islands on the public lands having wilderness characteristics, and by 1991 make recommendations to the President concerning their suitability or non-suitability for wilderness designation (Section 603(a)).

Objectives:

The objectives of the wilderness program in 1983 will be:

- to continue interim management on 24,000,000 acres;
- to complete all remaining inventory including:
  - 46,000 acres in Montana (to be completed in 1982);
- to continue accelerated planning schedule, including:
  - Completing 21 Management Framework Plan (MFP) amendments,
    1 EIS based on MFP-Transition plans,
    6 EISs based on Resource Management Plans, and
    28 Wilderness study reports;
  - Initiating 6 MFP amendments,
    15 EISs based on MFP-Transition plans;
  - Reporting the Centennial Mountains Wilderness Study Area (Montana) to the Secretary; and
- to contract with U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines for mineral surveys to complete 1,572,400 acres, continue 3,322,000

acres, and start 539,400 acres by GS and 1,300,000 acres by Mines. All new starts will be made on suitable study areas in the California Desert.

- start and complete 5,600,000 acres of BLM GEM Surveys.

Base Program: $15,190,000

Section 603(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLMPA) requires the Secretary to review all roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more and roadless islands on the public lands having wilderness characteristics, and by 1991 to make recommendations to the President concerning their suitability or non-suitability for wilderness designation.

The wilderness review program consists of three phases, the first of which is virtually complete.

1. Inventory

A required inventory of roadless public lands and islands was initiated in September of 1978 and is 99% complete. In the inventory phase, priority was given to areas with high energy potential. In total, inventory was conducted on approximately 173 million acres.

The inventory of 46,000 acres in Montana was delayed because of a rider attached to the 1981 appropriations bill. The inventory will be completed in 1982 at a cost of less than $10,000 if the rider is not re-enacted.

2. Study

The inventory identified 24 million acres (including 5.7 million acres in the California Desert) having wilderness characteristics. These areas have or will be studied to evaluate all potential resource values and uses. On the basis of these studies, the BLM will develop recommendations for the Secretary as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each study area for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. BLM is now very intensively involved in the study phase; current efforts include:

- Instant Study Areas: Early wilderness recommendations were required by FLPMA in 55 "Instant Study Areas" consisting of 2,200,872 acres (including contiguous areas). These areas consisted of 11 primitive areas and 44 natural areas that had been designated by BLM prior to November 1975. Recommendations on 36 areas are being submitted to the Secretary by September 30, 1981. Recommendations on the remaining 19 areas will be made concurrently with regular study areas by October 1, 1987.

- Interim Management Policy. Section 603(c) of FLPMA also required the BLM to manage areas under wilderness review to maintain their suitability for possible wilderness designation. Until the status can be determined for the remaining 24 million acres, other resource use or development on these lands will be inhibited, with the following exceptions: (1) mineral leases and valid mining claims in effect before the enactment of FLPMA and (2)

mining and grazing uses existing when FLPMA was enacted. These "grandfathered" activities may continue in the same manner and degree as they were conducted when FLPMA was enacted.

- Acceleration of studies:
  Although FLPMA does not require all studies to be completed until 1991, BLM has accelerated the study process to resolve significant wilderness and energy conflicts with early submission of wilderness recommendations to the President. In addition, 1984 was established as the target year for areas containing conflicts between wilderness and the development of energy resources. The proposed budget for 1982 included substantial increases to meet those objectives.

Early recommendations are expected to be made on 3,600,000 acres of non-suitable study areas in the California Desert Conservation Area in late 1981 or early 1982. Final recommendations on the remaining 2,100,000 acres of suitable study areas in the California Desert will be made after the completion of mineral surveys by the U. S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines.

3. Reporting: In the final phase, the Secretary of the Interior will report his wilderness suitability recommendations to the President and the President will report his recommendations to the Congress. As mandated by FLPMA, all reports must be submitted to the President by October 1, 1991 and the President much finish his recommendations not later than October 1, 1993. Reports will be released periodically as studies are completed.

The base funding level provides sufficient funds to allow the BLM to remain on target for the accelerated planning schedule. This is primarily made possible because of a one-time aggregation of workload in 1982 which carried over into FY 1983, a substantial shift between FY 1982 and FY 1983 in the type and cost of wilderness study products scheduled for initiation in FY 1983 and the determination to accomplish USGS/BM mineral surveys only on acres found suitable for wilderness designation. The aggregation of planning amendments into 4 district-wide efforts will save approximately $1,000,000 in FY 1982 and approximately $500,000 in FY 1983.

About 24,000,000 acres are managed under an interim management policy. The purpose of the interim management policy is to provide for the nonimpairment of existing wilderness values while maintaining valid existing rights and the continuation of "grandfathered" mining, mineral leasing and grazing activities until determinations have been made. Special emphasis at a cost of less than $.03 per acre has been placed on the monitoring of ongoing actions within wilderness study areas.

Within the current funding level (see explanation of GEM process on following page), a phase II minerals inventory update at an average cost of $.50 per acre will be completed on 5,600,000 acres of wilderness study areas. The data will be utilized during the wilderness study process to more accurately reflect the mineral resources within each wilderness study area, and possibly negate the need for more costly Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines mineral surveys.

The following table shows accomplishments at the current funding level:

	1982	1983 Current Level
° Interim management (acres)	24,000,000	24,000,000
° Wilderness MFP Amendment starts	18	6
° MFP Amendment completions plan/EIS completions	15	21
° MFP-Transition EIS starts	2	15
° MFP-T EIS completions	1	1
° RMP EIS completions	0	6
° Study reports	15	28
° Inventory (acres)	4,547,000	46,000
° BLM GEM Surveys (acres)		
Phase I	15,000,000	0
Phase II	350,000	5,600,000
° Instant study areas	1	1
° USGS-BM Mineral Surveys (acres)	1,358,000	539,400

The change in accomplishments between 1982 and 1983 is achieved at the same funding level by streamlining the wilderness study and reporting process to maintain the accelerated study schedule.

Mineral surveys will be conducted as follows at the current funding level (based on Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey estimates).

	(acres)* Bureau of Mines	Geological Survey
FY 1982		
Start	1,358,000	1,718,300
Continue	500,000	1,322,000
Complete	(671,000)	(1,000,000)
FY 1983 (Base level)		
Start	1,300,000	539,400
Continue	1,358,000	2,421,900
Complete	(1,358,000)	(214,400)

* Latest estimated acreages by USGS-BM.

Decrease for 1983: $1,552,000

The program decrease is the result of plans to reduce the GS/BM mineral survey funding by 50%. This will reduce the amount required to accomplish proposed FY 1983 workload by approximately $4 million

Offsetting this cost savings is an increase of $2,500,000 for BLM Geologic, Energy, and Mineral (G.E.M.) assessments over the FY 1982 level of $350,000 for phase II work. It is now BLM policy to perform GS/BM surveys only on areas suitable for wilderness designation. GEM assessments are a two-phased approach by an independent team of experts to determine the mineral potential of WSAs. The first phase (collection and compilation of existing data) for 15,000,000 acres of WSAs is to be accomplished in FY 1982 at a cost of $1,500,000. The second phase (limited geophysical and geochemical sampling and analysis of which a pilot project in Oregon was to be initiated for approximately 700,000 acres in FY 1982) for an estimated 5,600,000 acres of WSAs will be initiated in FY 1983. An additional 6,400,000 acres of WSAs are estimated to require Phase II work in FY 1984. (It is estimated that only 12,700,000 acres of the 25,000,000 acres of WSAs will require limited geophysical and geochemical sampling to complete the WSA mineral assessments.) GEM assessments provide necessary input to the planning system to arrive at the suitable/nonsuitable determination. GEM assessments can be accomplished at a total per/acre cost of $.50. This approach is expected to reduce the number of mandated GS/BM mineral surveys and will enable BLM to meet the 1987 deadline for completion of wilderness studies.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed decrease of $1,552,000 is as follows

Other Services - 1,552,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: Recreation Management/Recreation Resources Management

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Recreation Resources Management	($)	5,735	5,735	5,785	+ 50
	(FTE-P)	(182)	(182)	(182)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(208)	(208)	(208)	(--)

Authorizations

43 U.S.C. 1701, 1711, 1782
90 Stat. 2743
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976:

- identifies recreation as a major use of public lands;
- directs that public lands be managed in a way that will protect scientific, scenic, historical, ecological and archaeological values; preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; and provide for outdoor recreation, human occupancy, and use;
- provides for interim management of the California Desert Conservation Area and implementation of the Desert Plan;
- directs that areas of critical environmental concern be given priority in the inventory of public lands, in the development and revision of land use plans, and in applying special protective management;
- provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources on a continuing basis.

16 U.S.C. 1271
90-542

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended, provides for the development and management of certain rivers under the jurisdiction of BLM for recreational purposes.

16 U.S.C. 1241-1249
P.L. 90-543

The National Trails Systems Act of 1968, as amended establishes a national trails system which includes 20 trail segments under BLM jurisdiction.

16 U.S.C. 4001 84 Stat. 1067 P.L. 91-476	The King Range Act of 1970 provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple-use puposes.
P.L. 96-487	The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA) provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in the State of Alaska. Bureau responsibility extends over 6 wild and scenic rivers, 9 study rivers, one national conservation area, one national recreation area, and one national scenic highway.

Objectives for FY 1983:

FY 1983 will be the first full year of implementation for a new policy, improved planning guidelines, and streamlined management of the recreation and visual programs all of which will contribute to reduced costs. These objectives are:

- to mitigate the most urgent and pressing resource destruction and visitor safety problems in 37 (of which 34 have been Congressionally mandated) of the approximate 128 Special Recreation Management Areas. Priority will be given to such nationally important recreation areas as the California Desert, the Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River (Montana), Red Rock Recreation Lands (Nevada), Little Sahara Sand Dune Area (Utah), and Steese National Conservation Area (Alaska)

- to issue and supervise approximately 2,000 out of an anticipated 4,700 requests for special recreation permits needed to protect resources, provide for visitor safety, and collect fees for commercial operations;

- to enforce off-road vehicle regulations on 22 million acres (including the 12 million acres California Desert), out of the 34 million already designated, where they are needed to minimize resource damage and reduce user conflicts;

- to designate .5 million acres as opened, closed or limited to ORV use (Note: The estimate of .5 million acres is based on the assumptions that Executive Order 11644 and Executive Order 11989 will be revoked and that the current ORV regulations will be changed to require ORV designations only where there are specific problems. If the executive orders are not revoked, the acreage required to meet the court-ordered deadline for completing ORV designation work on all Bureau lands by 1987 will be increased to 17.5 million acres, at an additional cost of approximately five and one half cents per acre)

- to meet completion dates for management plans for four wild and scenic rivers, Steese Conservation Area, and White Mountain National Recreation Area in Alaska all of which were mandated by Congress and the Secretary of the Interior and

- to complete required resource assessment work on a reduced number (approximately 1,800) of multiple use projects to ensure the protection of the scenic environment.

Base Program: $5,735,000

The public lands have always been used for a wide variety of recreational pursuits by local residents in the western states, as well as by other American and international visitors. By the mid-1960s significant amounts of the public lands (e.g. the California Desert) were being used by increasing numbers of recreationists. Protection of natural resources -- which, in some instances, were being destroyed by recreational overuse or misuse -- became an important management issue. Conflicts became evident between restrictive management to aid resource protection and the Bureau's policy of not interfering with the public's right to use these lands for recreational pursuits.

Only the Forest Service is larger than BLM in terms of "supplying" public outdoor recreation in the western United States (USFS-179 million visitor days, BLM-70 million visitor days, NPS-45 million visitor days. This is a role that has not been sought or encouraged by the Bureau, but it has become an inherent responsibility for the administrator of an extensive public domain. Various executive policies have identified and elaborated upon this role, and Congress has responded to a greatly increased public demand for outdoor recreation by designating special recreation areas and charging the Bureau to manage them for recreation purposes.

Specifically, legislation enacted in the last two decades has required BLM to manage:

- 10 national wild and scenic rivers
- 20 designated national recreation historic or scenic trails
- 1 national recreation area
- 3 national conservation areas (California Desert, King Range, Steese Mountains)

In addition, a very significant amount of recreation on the public lands is provided by a variety of additional resources, some of which require management:

- 52 rivers that have 4,000 miles used for flatwater and whitewater recreational activities
- thousands of historical and archaeological sites that have recreational value
- more hunting opportunities than on lands administered by any other single Federal or state agency; and
- more off-road vehicle (ORV) use opportunities than on lands administered by any other Federal or state agency.

The nature of these resources and visitor use patterns results in the existance of two very different types of recreation management situations. These two types of situations can be described as extensive and special.

Extensive recreation management: On at least 85 percent of the public lands, the policy of providing recreation visitors with "room to roam" for activities such as hunting, fishing, rockhounding, four-wheeling, hiking, and camping is adequate. In these areas, administrative program costs are minimal and operational costs are primarily for visitor assistance (e.g., emergency assistance, occasional patrol, and providing general information to the public). Development and maintenance costs are low or nonexistent and relate generally to sanitation and public health considerations. However, it should be emphasized that although these costs are minimal, they are critical in providing the public with access to recreational opportunities and protecting valuable public land resources.

Special recreation management: The Bureau is faced with a very different management situation in the remaining 10-15 percent of the public lands Under its new recreation policy, the Bureau will identify special recreation management areas where intensive recreation use, user conflicts, resource destruction or damage to Federal investments require a greater management investment.

This new policy of distinguishing different degrees and intensities of recreation management, forms the basis for Bureau budgetary assumptions in FY 1983. The policy recognizes that most recreation on the public lands is available with little regulation or management, but it also recognizes that the Bureau cannot maintain that management stance when faced with significant resource damage, major visitor health and safety problems, and conflicts between recreationists and other resource users. Visitor services and facilities are provided primarily in the special areas and only when they are the most cost effective way to deal with identified public issues and management concerns in those areas.

Increase for FY 1983: +$50,000

The following table compares program accomplishments for FY 1983 (planned) base and FY 1983 (targeted) levels of funding.

Workload Measure	FY 1983 (Base)	FY 1983 (Target)
ORV designations completed (acres)	5,000,000	5,000,000 1/
ORV implementation (acres)	28,000,000	28,000,000
Special areas protected	113	113
Permits issued 2/	4,000	4,000

1/ Assumes that EO.11644 and 11989 (and Bureau regulations) will be altered to require ORV designation only where ORV problems exist.

2/ Includes ORV, special area, and other recreation use permits.

The additional $50 000 will be used to 1) increase visitor health and safety measures in the most heavily used of the Bureaus 37 priority special areas and 2) temporarily shift several specialists to Alaska to ensure the completion of plans for Steese Conservation Area and White Mountain National Recreation Area where there are major conflicting uses involving strategic minerals. Savings on ORV designations will be used to improve ORV implementation and management, particularly where there are major visitor health and safety problems as in the CDCA. (If the Executive orders on ORV use are not altered, there will be no savings, and the increase of $50,000 will go to designate another 1.6 million acres of public land as open, closed or limited to ORV use.)

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the proposed +$50,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Increased positions			---
Total personnel compensation			14,200
Personnel benefits			1,704
Travel and transportation of persons			21,000 1/
Transportation of things			4,096
Other services			---
Supplies and materials			6,000
Equipment			3,000
Total			+50,000

1/ The travel and per diem cost for personnel temporarily detailed to Alaska from the Lower 48 States to complete land use plans for the Steese NCA and White Mountains NRA causes the large travel costs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: Fire Management

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Fire Management	($)	7,451	7,451	10,001	+2,550
	(FTE-P)	(139)	(139)	(147)	(+8)
	(FTE-Total)	(158)	(158)	(169)	(+11)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 90 Stat. 2792 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for protection of public lands and resources from destruction by fire.
16 U.S.C. 594 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315	The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for mutual aid in fire protection.
42 U.S.C. 1856 59 Stat. 66	The Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement Act of 1955 provides authority for mutual aid in fire protection.
P.L. 95-74	Section 102 of the General Provisions of Public Law No. 95-74, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, 1979 authorizes the Secretary to transfer funds from other Department accounts for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening the public lands, and for the emergency rehabilitation of burned lands.

Overview

BLM is authorized, under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other laws, to provide resource protection and enhancement through the use of fire and wildfire suppression on public lands. Wildfire suppression is provided all BLM-administered lands and certain lands of other administrators including the Alaska Native lands and those protected under reciprocal agreements with other Federal and state government agencies. The agreements require BLM to provide fire suppression assistance when fires exceed the capability of local offices,

and during the initial attack stages on 46 million acres, and technical assistance in training and fire management development technology.

The fire management program is divided into two distinct functions. The first is fire application, which provides the technology, expertise, specialized equipment and procedural controls to enable resource managers to use fire to enhance the natural vegetative cover. The second, fire suppression, minimizes the detrimental effects of wildfire through fire prevention, early fire detection, firefighting force prepositioning, and initial attack suppression actions.

Fire application for natural resource management is used to prepare timber cut areas for seeding or planting, to improve vegetation in timber stands or grazing lands, to increase water yield, to improve water quality, and to provide a mosaic of cover. Fire application is also used to prevent disaster fires through removal of hazardous fuels and by burning buffer areas around housing and buildings. On the other hand, the fire suppression attempts to minimize the detrimental effects of fire by reducing the amount of resource damage and loss of improvements on 423 million acres in the 11 western States and Alaska. Both fire application and fire suppression are more effectively performed when the latest technology is applied. Existing technology allows fire suppression forces to be positioned in areas of high ignition potential through early warning of electronic detectors. It also provides for planned and controlled buring under conditions that were previously too difficult due to the moisture content of the fuels. Technology in water and retardant pumping equipment greatly expands the amount of suppression a single truck can accomplish at a cheaper cost than was possible with previously purchased units. When BLM has the capability to use this equipment, resources can be saved from damage and fire, as a tool, can be utilized efficiently and effectively.

The Normal Fire Year Plan (NFYP) presents program objectives and resource requirements. The following objectives reflect the NFYP and are independent of any funding level:

- to use fire to enhance resource management,
- to prevent an increase in the number and intensity of man-caused fires,
- to detect fires so they can be suppressed before they reach ten acres in size,
- to provide mutual assistance to other Federal and state agencies when fires escape the initial control efforts,
- to cooperate with other fire agencies to develop mutually-beneficial fire management systems, and
- to reduce the number of fires that burn more than 10 acres from an annual average of 375 to an annual average of 200 in order to realize the maximum acreage loss of 380,000 acres that can be consumed without disrupting resource utilization and management.

- to provide the technology to use fire to modify the vegetation on 80,000 acres of land, including:

  - developing and implementing timber residue burning plans on 30,000 acres;

  - developing and carrying out watershed, grazing, and wildlife improvement burning plans on 40,000 acres; and

  - developing and implementing hazard reduction burn plans on 10,000 acres.

- to detect potential lightning fire areas and disseminate the information to 52 field office locations to expedite fire suppression force deployment. Forces will be deployed so initial attack can be made within 30 minutes of the reported lightning fire.

- to deploy smokejumpers in Alaska and in the Great Basin to follow lightning storm paths as displayed on the automatic lightning detection system in order to move firefighters to remote fires in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Alaska before the fires reach 10 acres in size.

- to field 417 fire trucks with full crew complement to initially attack more than 1,800 fires in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. Annually, this requires 2,000 seasonal firefighters who must be hired, trained, and equipped for the job.

- to develop a two-fold prevention program in the districts and states to reduce the number of man-caused fires and man-caused disaster fires by 10 percent annually. Present funding allows for implementing a prevention program based on man-caused fire occurrence in 1960. Since 1960, the man-caused fires have increased by 4 percent per year, amounting to approximately 45 percent of the total fires during the period 1977 through 1979. Since man-caused fires are not associated with lightning storms or other "warning agents," they can occur at any time or place and present unique detection and firefighting mobilization delays which contribute to increased fire size. Additionally, as use of the public lands expands to municipal watersheds and other sensitive resource areas, fire occurrence continually grows in areas of higher resource values.

These objectives will be accomplished through the development of a wildfire prevention program for the public lands by:

- eliminating hazardous fuels on 10,000 acres of public land by controlled burning prior to the high potential fire period each year;

- informing the public of other fire potential (This requires the automation of 350 fire weather stations and provides better distribution of the fire information to field offices.);

- informing the public of the proper uses of fire and its detrimental effects by redirecting the wildfire prevention program; and

- cooperating with other fire suppression agencies to develop and/or revise the existing 44 National Interagency Qualification System fire suppression training courses so that there is no duplication of effort in training development (A fire suppression training course usually costs more than $100,000 to develop, but its usefulness may exceed this many times if it is developed as a self-study course.).

Base Program: $7,451,000

The average annual number of fires experienced on BLM-administered lands is 2,500. (At the 1982 field capability and funding level, the average number of fires allowed to spread to more than 10 acres is 375.) However, the field capability at the current funding level for 1983 will permit about 425 fires over 10 acres in size with an approximate burn increase of more than 100,000 acres.

The current funding level will also have a direct effect on other BLM resource programs by contributing to loss of program accomplishment when resource specialists and managers are fighting large fires rather than doing programmed work. Since it is not feasible to maintain enough professional fire teams in readiness throughout the fire season to provide leadership for fire fighting forces on all of the projected fires, a large number of BLM permanent employees are trained for use during emergencies. This entails an average of two to three weeks of individual training in the off season and up to 50 percent of time for many during the fire season.

The priority accomplishments planned for this funding level are as follows:

- fire management officers will provide application assistance on about 40,000 acres rather than the planned 60,000 acres;

- the fire forces will be trained, equipped, and deployed for planned controls of about 2,500 fires;

- three hundred pumpers (of the 357 needed for initial attack) will be fielded. The problem here is one of an aging pumper fleet; and without new equipment and necessary modifications, an increasing number of vehicles will be unusable for extended periods of time;

- smoke jumpers will be deployed to the Great Basin and Alaska; and

- the lightning detection system will continue to operate in a semi-automated mode using broad scale estimates of fire starts and potential spread.

Increase for FY 1983: +$1 650,000

The proposed increase is the first phase of a three phase cost-saving priority program:

Lightning Detection

The proposed Automatic Lightning Detection System (ALDS) and Remote Automatic Weather Stations (RAWS) are advanced systems which will provide BLM and other cooperating agencies with the ability to locate and track severe storms and to monitor weather conditions over a wide area of the western United States. The ALDS, which is already in place except for computer and field terminal capability, monitors the entire western part of the United States and Alaska and detects lightning strikes, particularly the cloud-to-ground strikes which are a major cause of forest and rangeland wildfires.

The existing system can detect and plot storms and transmit the geographic coordinates of lightning strikes as they occur. One problem being encountered now is that the existing system cannot handle all of the necessary incoming information. One part of the proposed system is to purchase a computer which will receive information from the lightning detectors and weather stations, calculate coordinates, and transmit them back to the field offices via phone lines. The information would then be displayed on graphics terminals at district offices.

The RAWS proposal is the installation of a grid of approximately 330 automated weather stations throughout the western United States at 60-mile intervals. These units would constantly monitor the weather conditions at their specific sites and send information back to a central location via a satellite. (This system already has some units in place using the GOES West Satellite.) Under the combined ALDS/RAWS proposal, the information from both systems would be fed into the computer. Lightning coordinates would be reported along with the probability that a strike would cause a fire based on local weather conditions. This information will allow fire management officers to preposition initial attack forces, schedule aircraft patrols, and determine priorities on dispatch for initial attack.

The developmental work has been completed for these systems. In New Mexico the Federal Aviation Agency has used the ALDS information for vectoring air traffic, and the Severe Storms Warning Center in Kansas City has recently indicated an interest in receiving this information. Although the ALDS and RAWS will benefit a number of other cooperators all planned units are necessary for BLM operations.

The accompanying chart indicates the expenditures of $1,650,000 for FY 1983 and outyear expenditures to complete the system. The FY 1983 expenditures would purchase the computer, write the system software, hire personnel to install and maintain the system, and put graphics terminals in the field. This would allow BLM to receive ALDS information, process it, and send it back to the field for display in a graphic form. BLM could then proceed with installation of other weather units for subsequent display of not only lightning strikes, but also the probability of a resulting fire.

The lightning detection proposal will provide for analysis and dissemination of current data from the lightning detection system, including remote weather information, as it becomes available. When fully established, the system will provide information to fire managers on locations and probable size within one hour. The information will be provided to initial attack forces in 52 field locations for early deployment prior to actual fire-sighting reports. This action is expected to reduce the number of large fires that require expensive aircraft, heavy equipment, and large fire forces for control.

A cost-benefit analysis follows:

First Priority (FY 1983):

- Funding ALDS/RAWS Data Processor with required software.. ..... $1.200 (million)
- Hiring 11 FTE to install and maintain..... .270 (million)
- Field graphic terminals..... .180 (million)

Total FY 1983..... $1.650 (million)

Second Priority (outyear proposal):

- Purchase of 328 RAWS stations..... $5.1 (million)

Third Priority (outyear proposal):

- RAWS downlink..... $ .120 (million)
- Facilities conditioning..... .333 (million)

Total..... $ .453 (million)

Effect of Priorities

- First priority will allow efficient handling of current ALDS data and provide for the data handling of RAWS information as it becomes available. (FY 1983 proposal)
- Second priority is the RAWS units required to complete the BLM network. These can come on line as a single purchase or over a period of years as long as there is a commitment to complete the network. If the $1,650,000 is funded in the base, the system can be completed in three-four years.
- Third priority replaces leased equipment and conditions the facility to handle the processors necessry in the system. Lease of this equipment is feasible on a short-run basis.

Cost Benefit

Savings:

° Replacement of high altitude jet to locate lightning storms in Alaska. Annual savings..... $ 500,000

° Replacement of radar specialists to vector thunderstorms. Five each @ $8,000 annually..... 40,000

Direct cost savings..... $ 540,000

° Annual fire suppression cost saving/year[1/] on reducing the escaped lightning fires by 50 percent..... $4,900,000

Total cost saving/year plus reduced damage..... $5,400,000

° It is estimated that implementation of the first phase of the ALDS/RAWS project would result in a direct fire suppression cost saving of $1.2 million and a fire damage reduction on about 240,000 acres.

° Annual operating cost..... $ 825,000

10-Year Amortize System Cost per year..... 720,000

Total..... $1,545,000

NOTE: Cost benefit analysis does not include benefits to the military, utility companies, airlines, or other natural resource planners.

Greater accuracy as to the location and severity of lightning activity will allow airlines to reroute aircraft, utility companies to anticipate and dispatch maintenance crews and provide natural resource planners with histrical data on storm routes and localized rainfall.

1/ Annual Wildfire Reports for 1973, 1984, 1975, 1976, and 1977.

Pumper Remanufacturing

- The remanufacturing of slip-on pumpers will provide for the reuse of undamaged and expensive slip-on pumper components such as tanks, pumps, engines, and hose reels or baskets. It will also allow for immediate use of technological advances without expensive contract negotiations and alterations.

Costs:

Purchase the equipment necessary for remanufacturing the slip-on units..... $200,000

Cost/Benefit

- 357 units (7-year life) @ $7,400/unit new.... ... $2,641,800
- 357 units repaired @ $3,000/unit..... $1,071,000
- Original purchase of remanufacturing equipment.... $ 200,000

Difference between a-(b+c)..... $1,370,800

Total $1,370,800 - 7 years = $196,000/year savings.

Funding request for trucks

Cost

Replace 60 GSA Chassis with 60 BLM Chassis (at an approximate cost of $12,000 @) = $700,000.

BLMs standard pumper has a 200 gallon capacity which requires a gross vehical weight of 12,000 pounds. However, since GSA only supplies a chassis with a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds, the pumpers are currently down loaded or are carrying nonstandard slip-on units. This decreases operator efficiency and requires special training for these slip-on operators. If, on the other hand, the vehicle is equipped with a standard 200 gallon unit, the truck is overloaded. Operation in this mode, especially under off road conditions, causes brake failures, frame fractures, and broken undercarriages. The vehicle must be down loaded to prevent unsafe operating conditions.

Replacement with BLM chassis will provide better vehicle management through the use of the working capital fund. When the vehicles are in the fund, the slip-on units are also included. We can then charge a use rate against the fire project and replace (or repair) both chassis and slip-on units. With these trucks in BLM ownership necessary modifications to frames and undercarriages can be made quickly and efficiently.

Workload Measure	FY 1983 Current Level	FY 1983 Proposed Level	Change
Acres burned by wildfire	800,000 acres	560,000 acres	-240,000
Acres burned under prescription	40,000 acres	60,000 acres	+20,000
Number of fires 10 acres in size or larger	425 fires	300 fires	-125
Number of pumper trucks in the field (with crew)	300 units	300 units	

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed increase of $1,650,000 is as follows:

Positions Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Position-Other-Than Full-Time Permanent	9-11	11	243,000
Total Personnel Compensation			243,000
Personnel Benefits			29,000
Travel and transportation of persons			23,000
Transportation of things			22,000
Other services			542,000
Supplies and Materials			11,000
Equipment			1,680,000
Total			2,550,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Planning and Data Management
Subactivity: Planning

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Planning	($)	9,650	9,650	7,050	-2,600
	(FTE-P)	(328)	(328)	(263)	(-65)
	(FTE-Total)	(360)	(360)	(285)	(-75)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318(a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1711, 1732 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires planning for multiple-use management of the public lands.
42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. 83 Stat. 853 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design ars in making decisions about major federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.
P.L. 94-377 90 Stat. 1083	The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975 requires plans or land use analysis in advance of coal leasing.

Objective:

The objective of the planning program is to meet a planning schedule in order to:

- meet the court-ordered schedule for grazing EISs;
- support the Federal Coal Management program which, starting in FY 1984, will require Resource Management Plans as a base;

- support the Wilderness Program, which is using the planning process to accomplish the review of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) to determine whether they should be recommended for or against wilderness designation;

- provide a basis for other Federal land management decisions such as energy development, wildlife and recreation, public land disposition and rights-of-way authorization, timber management actions, and general public land conservation; and

- review BLM's land use planning system and improve its usefulness as a multiple-use management and decision-making tool.

In 1983, it is also the Bureau's objective to continue streamlining of the planning process to expedite multiple use decisions.

Base Program $9,650,000

In 1979 BLM published new regulations for resource management planning on the public lands, as required by FLPMA. These new procedures also consolidated requirements of several other laws and the NEPA regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality. In essence, the regulations establish procedures for the conversion from management framework planning to the resource management planning system required by FLPMA and the planning regulations. Such Resource Management Plans (RMPs), or plan amendments, are the basis of all major management decisions and public investments on the public lands. They are the major guide for determining and coordinating various potential uses of public land. The plans specify the allocation of resources among uses and prescribe appropriate management and protection strategies. Resource Management Plans are typically prepared for resource areas, BLM's smallest administrative unit, averaging 1.1 million acres in size.

The planning program for any one year includes interpreting existing plans to provide a base for ongoing decisions, preplanning preparation for plans due to start in the next year, ongoing work for plans underway, and new starts. The planning program is scheduled to meet critical decision priorities for a variety of programs including coal, grazing, wilderness, and oil shale. Under revised regulations now being proposed, the actual planning process is expected to take from 18 to 24 months. A major effort is underway to more sharply define data needs and to reduce the time required for data collection. (Data collection costs are charged to the benefiting program, since the data are used for many purposes in addition to planning.)

Decrease for FY 1983: -$2,600,000

The assumptions underlying the reduction are as follows:

1. Existing planning regulations are being revised. Draft language is being reviewed and the revised regulations should be approved early in FY 1982. Principal changes are to remove procedural guidance that restricts flexibility to meet changing situations and to make ". . . non-contradiction the test of conformance." These changes will provide management more flexibility in establishing a level of planning effort consistent with the degree of risk perceived.

2. Plans are expected to be completed on schedule. This is, planning products need to meet court mandates, and national priority programs will be completed so that timely decisions can be made.

3. Savings will be achieved through:

   - reducing RMP costs by approximately 8-10% through the revised regulations and by shortening planning times, focusing on issues and careful analysis of individual planning steps;

   - the use of MFP amendments wherever possible;

   - deferring planning efforts if no significant issues exist and in areas coverd by adequate MFPs; and

   - as a last resort, delay new starts where, due to shortening the planning time from four to two years, plans can still be completed on time.

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the $2,600,000 decrease is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Permanent positions		75	-1,900,000
Total personnel compensation			-1,900,000
Personnel benefits			-230,000
Travel and transportation of persons			-150,000
Transportation of things			-110,000
Printing and reproduction			-60,000
Other services			-60,000
Supplies and materials			-70,000
Equipment			-20,000
Total			-$2,600,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Planning and Data Management
Subactivity: Data Management

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Data Management	($)	13,146	13,146	14,596	+1,450
	(FTE-P)	(233)	(233)	(233)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(263)	(263)	(275)	(+12)

Authorization

44 USC 3501-3520
P.L. 96-511

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, provides for coordination of Federal information policy, and as part of this, ensures that automatic data processing and telecommunications technologies are acquired and used by the Federal Government in a manner which improves service, delivery, and program management, increases productivity, reduces waste and fraud and, wherever practicable and appropriate, reduces the information processing burden for the Federal Government and for persons who provide information to the Federal Government.

43 U.S.C. 1711
1731, 1732, 1781
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of all public lands and their resources and other uses on a continuing basis, it provides for data management support in most resource management authorizations.

Objectives:

- to provide five major computer program packages in the areas of 1) financial management, 2) case management, 3) utilization management, 4) inventory, and 5) planning;

- to improve the response time and provide for specific resource program needs by improving ADP capabilities in the state offices through increase in available application packages for resource programs, and by increasing staffing and skills in field offices; and

- to apply remote sensing technology in six states to save in personnel and time required for management planning, inventory and monitoring programs through application of newly developed proceedures.

Base Program: $13,146,000

For the Data Management Program, these are the major goals:

- to increase the efficiency of BLM operations through use of labor and cost-saving technologies thereby providing greater analytic capability for sound decisionmaking; and

- to develop and provide support to BLM resource programs through improved information systems involving data management, telecommunications, and remote sensing.

The initial use of computers in BLM was for financial and administrative purposes. With advanced technology and increased demands for information and data, the computer system now must also provide support for resource management of minerals, lands, range, forests, watersheds, wildlife habitat, recreation, wilderness, cadastral survey, fire protection, rights-of-way, construction, and maintenance. To fulfill this expanded service requirements BLM needs an automated capability for gathering, storing, processing, and retrieving information. BLM record files currently require 140,000 cubic feet of space stored at more than 120 locations from New York City to Fairbanks, Alaska. The necessary capability will be realized in two major implementation phases for Information Systems Management.

The first phase, the installation of a large centralized computer at the Denver Service Center (DSC), has been accomplished. Since many of the Bureau's information needs involve methods that are common to all offices, the DSC centralized computer enables several offices to share the same standard automated process.

The second phase enhancing field office data processing capability through the acquisiton of more accommodating equipment, is now being implemented and is scheduled for completion in FY 1985. This equipment will give field offices the ability to input, store, and update the information particuliar to their states, and also extend the utility of the centralized data base located at DSC. All information will conform to a common collection format to facilitate more efficient use of data base management.

Since the program demands on BLM are increasing while operating funds and personnel are being constrained, it is vital that the existing computer capability be used to accomplish the Bureau's mission in an efficient, timely, and cost-effective manner. This requires that the Bureau identify and secure peripheral equipment upgrades to enchance present processing and data communication efficiencies. The only alternatives to this action are

- to seek excess capacity on other agency computer systems which BLM could share;
- to contract with commercial vendors for computer services at 1.5 million per year; or
- to accent distributed processing by developing standardized processes to be used on all Bureau Mini-computer Sites. To enhance the State office mini-computer to the distributive processing capability would cost approximately $3 million.

The State Office general purpose minicomputers were upgraded with FY 1981 funds provided by the Simultaneous Oil and Gas Leasing Budget Supplemental. This equipment will be delivered and installed in FY 1982. Further work will be needed to develop new ADP application packages or transfer existing programs to the minicomputers in order to process resource program needs. The new equipment, plus the additional work will provide basic "stand alone" capability by the end of FY 1982. The State Offices will be able to process much of their own information for programs such as resource data, land status information, mining claim recordation, and various applications important to local management needs. This will relieve the main host computer at the Denver Service Center (DSC) of production work presently overloading the system and will provide more immediate results to field office personnel. Getting the production workload off the system will give DSC time to concentrate on the development of new applications.

New practical field applications of satellite remote sensing technology designed to reduce manpower requirements are under continual development. By FY 1983 operational remote sensing techniques will be doing a number of routine Bureau applications in a more cost-effective and rapid manner than presently possible. These include 1) classifying ground cover for habitat location, chaining, firewood harvesting, etc., 2) defining range inventory sites by soil type landform, and vegetation similarities; 3) monitoring soil and vegetation changes to detect mine trespass on BLM land, recovery from catastrophic events such as flood, fire, or drought, and land use effects of range management such as reseeding or overgrazing; 4) developing fuel models for predicting fire danger probability for use with remote automatic weather station data and automatic lightening detection; and 5) estimating biomass yield for grazing or lumber harvesting. The remote sensing data base is digitized and computerized in a georeferenced format. Consequently, it accommodates a variety of other computerized ancillary information such as elevation, slope, aspect, land ownership, road networks, land use, and water sources. The resulting multiple factor data base can be automatically manipulated, updated, and viewed graphically in any combination to facilitate rapid and effective resource management decisions.

Program Benefits and Cost Savings

The use of the remote sensing "ground cover classification" technique is one example of how a technology-intensive rather than a labor-intensive method can improve field efficiency. Range site mapping in Arizona using traditional field methods cost $0.15/acre (1980). Using LANDSAT technology, the vegetation cover on 2.5 million acres in Arizona was classified, in 1980, for $0.07/acre. This cost included the collection and interpretation of aerial photographs and ground samples used in identifying vegetation and the incorporation of digital terrain (elevation, slope, and aspect) and land ownership boundaries into the automated data base. Technological improvements and experience are likely to further reduce computer time and improve efficiency. Preliminary cost figures for classifiying over two million acres of the Bruneau River Resource Area, Idaho, indicate that costs can be reduced to nearly $0.05/acre.

Demonstrated savings in time, accuracy, and funds have expanded greatly the demand and use of BLM's computer graphics system. This technology was uniquely developed within BLM and has no counterpart except at Fish and Wildlife Service. BLM requires a graphic system that can manipulate alphanumeric and digital data, plan, and produce base map overlays that can be used by field managers in their land management decisionmaking, BLM's graphic system can analyze data and draw maps as fast as the computer can process the data. The alternative is to continue to send crews of people to the field to manually record the necessary data and manually do the calculations and draw the maps. The automated method is at least 50 percent cheaper. This savings estimate is based on an identical operation in Wyoming.

Increase for FY 1983: +$1,450,000

BLM will continue to develop applications packages identified in the strategic planning effort for use by the field offices. Other Government and private sources will be explored before the packages are developed in-house with an eye toward time savings. Approximately $500,000 will be used to support the Development Process Project (DPP) to accomplish the above work. One graphics minicomputer system is proposed to be acquired for a State Office. This would help accomplish the plan to place such computers in each State Office.

This target funding level makes it possible to accomplish the above objectives. Strategic enhancement, placement and use of BLM's automated data processing facilities and services can compensate for anticipated reductions in the Bureau's operating resources in FY 1983. Expanded equipment and application package support to the Bureau's resource programs will increase the Bureau's effectiveness by providing:

- more timely and accurate billings and fee collections;
- faster and more accurate EIS information;
- data processing at state office sites;

- reduction in space requirements for Bureau records, plus an increase in the accuracy of those records;

- make information more timely, more readily available, and more useable by reducing the difficultues of manual manipulation and by standarization;

- reduction in the man-hours necessary to collect, interpret and store resource information needed by the managers of Bureau in the day to day decision making process; and

- give the field managers immediate access to land status data such as SIMO, Mining Claims, etc., for information and filing of claim's. The heaviest use of this data comes from the private sector and inviduals interested in the federal mineral leasing program. The increase would help to provide more valid and accurate information to the general public in this area.

The increase would be used, as follows:

Support 12 temporary positions for State offices in support of the energy programs	$218,000
Equipment leases, and telecommunications costs	782,000
Equipment purchase of one graphics minicomputer system	450,000
	$1,450,000

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the proposed +$1,450,00 increase is as follows

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Positions other than permanent	GS-5 thru 9	12	$170,400
Total personnel compensation			170,400
Personnel benefits			20,000
Travel and transportation of persons			25,200
Transportation of things			2,400
Other services			782,000
Supplies and materials			12,000
Equipment			438,000
Total			+1,450,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Cadastral Survey
Subactivity: Alaska and the Lower 48 States

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Cadastral Survey					
Alaska	($)	8,364	8,364	8,684	+ 320
	(FTE-P)	(166)	(166)	(166)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(167)	(167)	(167)	(--)
Lower 48	($)	9,192	9,192	9,192	--
	(FTE-P)	(281)	(281)	(281)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(297)	(297)	(297)	(--)
Total Requirements	($)	17,556	17,556	17,876	+ 320
	(FTE-P)	(407)	(407)	(407)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(464)	(464)	(464)	(--)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1711 1738 90 Stat. 2792 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) authorizes the delineation of boundaries of the poublic lands.
43 U.S.C. 1612 P.L. 92-203	The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 requires the survey of Alaska Native Lands for conveyance to native associations and individuals.
48 U.S.C. 2 P.L. 85-508	The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended, requires the survey of lands for state selection.
16 U.S.C. 3101	The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, requires maps and legal descriptions.

The Secretary of the Interior has the sole authority for all legal boundary surveys involving Federal lands. Immutable property boundaries must be delineated on the ground and in the official records, as determined by a cadastral survey. Cadastral survey is a prerequisite to:

- actual conveyance of land (e.g., Alaska Native allotments and state selections),

- establishing boundaries for leases or other uses of the public lands (e.g., in Wyoming the restoration of old original surveys on coal lease lands that will affect millions of dollars of resources), and

- determining precise boundaries to avoid (a) trespass by either private parties against the government or by the government against private owners, or (b) under utilization of resources (such as timber) for fear of trespass when boundaries are uncertain.

The Bureau executes 90 percent of the actual field surveys, while 10 percent are accomplished by contract or by other government agencies. BLM is responsible for all of the official survey records (plats and field notes). There is a current agreement with the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service under which those agencies conduct cadastral field surveys on their lands; these surveys must, however, be approved by BLM. The BLM/FS agreement will permit an increase in the number of legal cadastral surveys on FS administered lands. This will benefit administration of all programs by helping resolve trespass and unauthorized occupancy cases and promote the utilization of the natural resources. BLM provides presurvey research of abstract title records and previous surveys to determine the method of survey to be used and is responsible for all records management following survey record approval.

There are three major types of cadastral survey efforts executed on the public lands: original surveys, resurveys, and special surveys.

- Original surveys under the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) were inaugurated by the Continental Congress in 1785. The Secretary of the Interior has delegated sole authority for the survey of the public lands to BLM as well as the authority to execute re-surveys of the PLSS when needed to determine the boundaries of the public land for management purposes. Since the resurveys are higher priority than original surveys, completion of the original surveys has been delayed except those required for Alaska land conveyances and a few in the lower 48 States required for trespass abatement and resource management.

- Resurveys are executed to restore corner monuments that are lost or are rapidly deteriorating. These resurveys are required to identify the land boundaries for land conveyances, timber sales, trespass determination, coal and geothermal development, and other resource development. Approximately 10 percent of BLM re-surveys are completed at the request of other Federal agencies.

- Special Surveys are those that do not fall in either of the above two categories and include survey of islands in the lake states; correction of fraudulent or omitted land surveys, mineral surveys of lode mining claims and Indian reservations, and many special surveys in Alaska such as townsites, trade and manufacturing sites, Native allotments, and homesites.

The BLM Cadastral Survey program is divided into two major elements with substantially different work requirements and support needs -- Alaska and the lower 48 States. For planning and budget purposes, the divisions are addressed separately.

Alaska Survey

Objectives:

All planned surveys in Alaska are in support of programs required by recent acts of Congress or existing land laws. The 1983 cadastral survey objectives are:

- to survey 1,100 miles of boundary line and establish 1,000 monuments on 1,080,000 acres as a step in eventual conveyance of 44,000,000 acres to Alaska Natives (as required by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act);

- to survey, under the Alaska Statehood Act, 1,300 miles of boundary lines and to establish 600 monuments on 2,000,000 acres. This is a step in eventual conveyance of 104,500,000 acres to the State of Alaska (The State is also requesting survey work other than that required for conveyance, which will be done by BLM on a reimbursable basis.);

- to survey 270 of the 7,000 native inholdings remaining from the 1906 Native Allotment Act; and

- to survey 240 small tracts covering about 40,000 acres for homesites, homesteads, trade and manufacturing sites, and archaeological sites.

Base Program: $8,364,000

At the base level of funding, the Alaska program capability will be reduced because of increased costs and underutilization of new technology. It should be noted that basic costs in executing surveys have drastically increased. Costs for helicopters, which are necessary for surveys, have increased tremendously as well as for rent, telecommunications, per diem and survey monuments. A three year average indicates a per annum increase of 20% for helicopters, 81% for telecommunications, 15% for radio costs, and a 33% increase for monuments. These costs have risen at a faster pace than funding levels, thereby decreasing actual field survey productivity.

The base funding level would delay completion of surveys of the exterior boundaries of Alaska Native Conveyances from the presently projected 1986 to the year 1996 and exterior boundaries of State Selection from the presently projected 1995 to the year 2025. Presently, base funding to support office engineering, cartographic services, warehousing, logistical support and office administration represents approximately $3,500,000 in any single year and does not increase appreciably with increases in funding for direct field survey activities. This leaves about $4,850,000 for the actual field surveys. Currently, about $3,850,000 is going into in-house field capability for all types of field surveys. This includes Control, Small Tract and Rectangular surveys for ANSCA, State Selections, and Native allotments. Two auto surveyor systems were purchased, one in 1975 and another in 1977, at a cost of approximately $1,200,000. A third system was acquired in FY 1980 at a cost of $750,000. At the current level of funding, only one system can be used full time, one part time and the third not at all. The third system will not be used because of the funding limitations. It takes a minimum of $850,000 to field the system of which the predominant amount is for contracting costs such as helicopter use, computer support and maintenance. The contracting effort, currently about $1,000,000, would be maintained.

The output comparisons from 1982 to 1983 at the base funding level are:

Workload Measure	1982		1983		Change
	Acreage (000s)	Number	Acreage (000s)	Number	
ANCSA	1,807		1,080		- 727
State Selections	2,158		2,000		- 158
ANILCA small parcels		370		370	---
Other parcels and sites		70		70	---

The large exterior-type boundary surveys are nearly completed. The remaining ANCSA and a portion of the State selections to be surveyed are located in areas of the state where terrain, climatic conditions and logistical support will have a tremendous impact on acres surveyed versus dollars spent.

Lower 48 States

Objectives:

The planned surveys in the lower 48 states are mostly resurveys and special surveys. They are planned and instigated in direct support of land energy minerals, and renewable resource program needs. No provision has been made for public land system grid surveys (original surveys) unless required by a specific resource program objective.

Base Program: $9,192,000

At the base level of funding, 1,515,000 acres will be surveyed in direct support of specific resource programs as follows:

- Lands programs will be provided surveys for 460,000 acres to ascertain legal property descriptions for the Unintentional Trespass Act, planned appraisals, the exchange program, and efforts to solve some of the unauthorized occupancy throughout the western states and some eastern states.

- Energy development programs require boundary identification surveys on 620,000 acres in areas of extensive intermingled lands. Surveys will permit immediate land designations and, ultimately, will expedite energy development exploration.

- Forestry operations need 150,000 acres of boundary surveys to permit planned timber sales.

- Wildlife and recreation require a total of 170,000 acres of survey to delineate legal management boundaries in support of the wildlife and recreation programs.

- Nonreimbursable surveys of 115,000 acres are required for the United States Forest Service.

These surveys are based on the priority of the programs they support. Consequently, surveys in support of highest priority energy, mineral, and renewable resource programs would not be decreased at the base level of funding.

Increase for FY 1983: +$320,000

Alaska Surveys

At the proposed funding level, an additional 65 Native allotment inholdings can be surveyed so that adjudication and field examination to expedite conveyances to the Natives can be accomplished. This will allow the Natives to develop their homes and reduce the costs presently resulting from appeals and litigation.

Output comparisons at the base and proposed funding levels would be as follows:

Workload Measure	1983 Base Level Acreage (000's)	1983 Base Level Number (000's)	1983 Proposed Level Acreage (000's)	1983 Proposed Level Number (000's)	Change
ANSCA	1,080		1,080		--
State Selections	2,000		2,000		--
ANILCA In-holdings		370		420	+ 50
Other Parcels		70		85	+ 15

Lower 48 States

There is no change for this program between this funding level and the target level.

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the proposed $320,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Other Services			$320,000
Total			$320,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Firefighting and Rehabilitation

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Firefighting	$	4,150	4,150	4,150	--
	(FTE-P)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(990)	(990)	(990)	(--)
Rehabilitation	$	600	600	600	--
	(FTE-P)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(--)
Total Requirements	$	4,750	4,750	4,750 1/	--
	(FTE-P)	(140	(140)	(140)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(--)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 90 Stat. 2792 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for protection of public lands and resources from destruction by fire.
16 U.S.C. 594 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315	The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for mutual aid in fire protection.
42 U.S.C. 1856 59 Stat. 66	The Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement Act of 1955 provides authority for mutual aid in fire protection.

1/ Firefighting and rehabilitation expenditures depend on actual occurrence of fires that varies from year to year. Total firefighting and rehabilitation expenditures will be requested through supplemental appropriations; these expenditures are not subject to the four-year authorization requirements of Section 318 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The amount requested here is the minimum amount needed to initiate emergency actions only.

No changes are proposed for the firefighting and rehabiliation program. The base program provides $4,750,000 as a standard funding level to cover presuppression activities prior to the fire season to train crews and get firefighting equipment checked out and operating. This is the same level of funding requested for the last several years. A supplemental request will be submitted in FY 1982 to to cover FY 1981 costs borrowed from other accounts.

The effectiveness of the firefighting program depends upon funding in the fire management subactivity because all professional personnel, all capitalized equipment, and all presuppression planning prior to the start of the fire season is funded from fire management. (See Fire Management for more details.)

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Resource Protection

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements	1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Resource Protection ($)	1,606	1,606	2,006	+ 400
(FTE-P)	(24)	(24)	(27)	(+3)
(FTE-Total)	(25)	(25)	(28)	(+3)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Sections 318(a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1733 90 Stat. 2763	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 Section 303(a) authorizes regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act with respect to the management, use, and protection of public lands, including the property located on these lands. The Secretary may contract with other Federal agencies and appropriate local officials to carry out this law enforcement authority and responsibilities, including arrest authority, with respect to the public lands and their resources.
16 U.S.C. 670j	The Sikes Act authorizes regulations to protect wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation programs on the public lands. The Act provides a penalty for violation of these regulations and authorizes the Secretary to use Department employees and state officers under cooperative agreements to enforce the regulations.

16 U.S.C. 1331-1340 85 Stat. 649	The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 provides a maximum penalty for violations of the Act and regulations issued under it. The Act prohibits the taking, harassment, or killing of wild horses and burros on the public lands.
43 U.S.C. 315a 48 Stat. 1269	The Taylor Grazing Act, as amended, provides criminal penalties for violations of regulations issued to protect, administer, and improve grazing districts.
16 U.S.C. 1246 82 Stat. 919	The National Trails System Act provides a maximum penalty for violations of regulations issued to protect and administer trails in the National Trails System.
16 U.S.C. 433 34 Stat. 225	The Antiquities Act of 1906 provies a maximum penalty for appropriation, excavation, injury, or destruction or any historic or perhistoric ruin or mounment or any antiquity located on Federal lands.
43 U.S.C. 1061-1064 23 Stat. 321	The Unlawful Enclosures of Public Land Act provides a miximum penalty for enclosing any public lands or maintaining an enclosure except by one making claim to the land in good faith.
16 U.S.C. 470aa 470cc and 470ee 93 Stat. 721 P.L. 96-95	The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 requires permits for excavation and removal and provides for protection of archaeological resources on public land and Indian lands.
16 U.S.C. 604-606 20 Stat. 89	The Act of June 3, 1878, as amended, provides a criminal penalty for cutting timber on certain mineral lands except for building, agricultural, mining, or other domestic uses.

The following sections of Title 18 U.S.C. ("Crimes and Criminal Procedures") define crimes relating to the use, management, and development of the public lands or the protection of any BLM employee in the performance of his/her official duties. These provisions are general Federal authorities.

(1) Section 47 relates to the use of aircraft or motor vehicles to hunt certain wild horses or burros; and to pollution of watering holes.

(2) Section 111 relates to assulting, resisting, or impeding certain Federal officers or employees, including BLM law enforcement officers, while performing official duties.

(3) Section 641 relates to embezzling, stealing, purloining, or knowingly converting public money, property, or records.

(4) Section 1001 relates to knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing, or covering up a material fact or making false statements or using false writings in any matter within the jurisdiction of a Federal agency.

(5) Section 1361 relates to damaging Federal property.

(6) Section 1510 relates to obstruction of criminal investigation.

(7) Section 1851-1861 relates to specified criminal acts on public lands.

Objective:

The objective of the BLM natural resource protection program is to help prevent theft and damage being done to natural resources on public lands and to provide protection against unlawful use.

Base Program:

Passage of FLPMA in 1976 broadened BLM's resource protection and law enforcement responsibilities and encouraged contracts and cooperative agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies to enforce Federal and state laws on public lands. Since FY 1978, cooperative agreements have been signed with local law enforcement agencies in most of the western states. These cooperative agreements are for enforcing state and local ordinances on public lands, rather than Federal laws.

The actual number of cooperative agreements administered varies from year to year. This is because agreements may be made on a county-wide basis, in specific problem areas only, or for a specified, limited time period such as long holiday weekends. With base funding, an estimated 50 cooperative agreements will be signed. The average cost per cooperative agreement has been increasing and continues to increase because of inflation and in some cases because of greater involvement and participation with the local law enforcement agencies. Full-time resource protection officers monitor each cooperative agreement.

Workload Measure	1981	1982	1983 Base Level
Cooperative agreements signed (number)	33	51	51
Average cost per agreement	$8,600	$11,500	$12,000
Cooperative agreements by state (number)			
Alaska	--	1	1
Arizona	1	4	4
California	5	7	7
Colorado	-	10	10
Idaho	9	9	9
Montana	-	1	1
Nevada	4	4	4
Oregon	9	10	10
Utah	5	5	5

Resources being protected through cooperative agreements vary from state to state and by the nature of the problem. Timber trespass and theft varies from large areas of timber being cut and removed from public lands to the theft of a single cedar tree.

Investigations involve all facets of timber harvesting from the fellers, equipment operators, truckers, saw mills, and adjacent landowners. In most instances surveys identifying property boundaries must be made before court action can be initiated. In the case of single cedar tree thefts, one individual at night with a power saw and truck can fell a tree, cut it into bolts, load at night it and be out of the county by daylight. Cooperative agreements have been signed with counties in Oregon and Idaho where these violations are most prevalent.

Grave robbers plundering Indian graves and stealing cultural artifacts are two aspects of theft which are on the increase on public lands. It is not just a matter of picking up arrowheads; it is big business. The thieves use equipment ranging from bulldozers to electronic probers. Helicopters and citizen band radios are used to spot approaching rangers or police patrols. The thieves systematically loot sites for commercial purposes and are fully aware of the impact and illegality of their acts. In some areas losses amount to millions of dollars.

In New Mexico the pillage of Mimbres Valley is only one sign of the onslaught that is rapidly stripping the West of it archaeological heritage. These American Indian artifacts have been stolen and sold for extraodinarily high prices. One Mimbres pot recently sold for $25,000. One collection of relics looted from Federal land in Arizona sold for $750,000.

An example of a successful cooperative agreement effort took place in the eastern portion of San Diego County where there is a remote area of public lands known as McCain Valley. This valley is long and narrow and has a road running south to north. There are three campgrounds in the valley. The area is rich in archaeological, scenic, and wildlife resources. Due to its remoteness and lack of control, an undesirable element had almost taken over the valley. Assaults, vandalism, and indiscriminate gunfire discouraged legitimate campers and visitors from entering the valley. BLM law enforcement personnel studied the use-abuse pattern of the valley and went to the San Diego County Sheriff with specific requests for services designed to eliminate the problem. BLM and San Diego County entered into an agreement. Now, three years later, control of the valley has been regained and its resources are again available for the people. Total cost to date - $30,000.

Case investigation continues to be the mainstay of resource protection work. It provides the ground patrol which gives exposure and visibility to resource protection personnel and acts in many cases as a deterrent to further violations and theft or destruction of resources.

Special agents are assigned in each western state; at least one in each state with two each in some and four each in California, Eastern States, and Headquarters.

The following cases will be investigated in 1982 and at the FY 1983 Base level:

Workload Measure	1982	1983 Base Level
Wild horse and burro	142	40
Timber theft	35	36
Range arson	19	20
Antiquity theft and destruction	260	260
Vegetative theft	34	29
Mineral theft	277	177
Desert land entry fraud	2	2
Theft and destruction of government property	36	133
Recreation site violations	36	138
Occupancy trespass	9	15
Total	850	850

In FY 1983 it is estimated that the cases to be investigated will turn more from wild horse and burros and mineral theft to theft and destruction of government property and unauthorized use violations. Investigations conducted by BLM Special Agents have resulted in Federal convictions for theft of coal, oil and gas lottery fraud, theft and destruction of archaeological resources, timber, native desert vegetation, minerals, wild horses and burros, and unauthorized use.

Fines for the above convictions have ranged from $100 to $125,000. Sentences have ranged from probation to six months. Judgments arising from these investigations will return approximately $1,000,000 to the Federal government. Fines and judgments for Federal convictions and judgments are projected to total $1,138,000. Dollar figures have not been computed for relinquished oil leases.

BLM Special Agents have assisted BLM managers in addressing flagrant unauthorized uses of the public lands resulting in the return of hundreds of acres to management control and availability to the public.

Several investigations conducted by BLM Special Agents have uncovered violations of state law, and these have been prosecuted in the state courts in cooperation with local district attorneys. One such prosecution (which local miners applauded) resulted in the conviction of an individual for fraud and deceptive practices in selling unpatented mining claims. Nine citizens had been defrauded of amounts ranging from $3,000 to $50,000 each; some lost their life savings.

Increase for FY 1983: + $400,000

The main thrust of resource protection - cooperative agreements and case investigations - will continue in FY 1983. The proposed increase of $400,000 and three positions will add capability for initiating a prevention program, for investigation work, and for increasing protection of the natural resources on public lands through cooperative agreements.

The prevention program will be implemented through the use of a cooperative education program and cooperative agreements with local, state, and other Federal agencies.

Cases to be investigated at the FY 1983 base and estimate levels are:

Workload Measure	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Change
Wild horse and burro	40	40	--
Timber theft	36	50	+ 14
Range arson	20	20	--
Antiquity theft and destruction	260	360	+100
Vegetative theft	29	60	+ 31
Mineral theft	177	150	- 27
Desert land entry fraud	2	5	+ 3
Theft and destruction of government property	133	150	+ 17
Recreation site violations	138	150	+ 12
Occupancy trespass	15	15	--
Total	850	1,000	+150

Increased emphasis will be placed on investigations of cases involving theft and destruction of antiquities and cultural artifacts and vegetative theft. The proposed increase will be used to selectively investigate 1,000 of the estimated 15,000 violations occurring annually. An increase

of 3 FTE-P is necessary to staff each western state with at least two special agents. These resource personnel will be able to initiate and expand the prevention effort, add to the on-the-ground patrol for exposure and presence, monitor the cooperative agreements, and investigate more cases.

The $400,000 increase will provide the following additional cooperative agreements.

Workload Measure	Current Level	Proposed Level	Change
Cooperative agreements signed (#)	50	68	+ 18
Average cost per agreement	$12,000	$13,000	+$1,000*
Cooperative agreements by state (#)			
Arizona	4	7	+ 3
California	7	11	+ 4
Colorado	10	17	+ 7
Idaho	9	10	+ 1
Montana	1	3	+ 2
Nevada	4	4	---
Oregon	10	11	+ 1
Utah	5	5	---

Cooperative agreements will be increased from 50 to 68 to provide coverage for approximately half of the counties where we estimate cooperative agreements would be useful, effective, and where the problems are the most severe.

* The $1,000 per year increase of the average cost of a cooperative agreement in attributable to both the increasing cost of local law enforcement services and the increase in the use of more comprehensive type agreement providing more services. Costs of cooperative agreements range from $1,500 for single task or event type to more than $25,000 for more comprehensive provision of law enforcement services.

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the $400,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Criminal Investigators	GS 12	3	$ 90,000
Lapse			-22,500
Permanent positions			67,500
Total personnel compensation			67,500
Personnel benefits			13,500
Travel and transportation of persons			25,000
Other services			235,000
Supplies and materials			25,000
Equipment			34,000
Total			$400,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: General Administration

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
General Administration	$	83,541	83,541	82,841	- 700
	(FTE-P)	(1,295)	(1,295)	(1,182)	(-113)
	(FTE-Total)	(1,325)	(1,325)	(1,212)	(-113)

($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1713 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976

General Administration is a new activity that was created in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation in FY 1982, as a result of Congressional action. Activities funded by this account are a combination of the administrative, executive direction, and Equal Employment Opportunity work performed previously under Common Program Services (an assessment account) and the General Administration subactivity account (a combination of appropriated and assessment accounts.)

Funding

Funding of the General Administration account is of two sources - direct appropriation and credits from other non-direct appropriation accounts. With the establishment of the new activity in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation, a new base was created. This base was made up of direct appropriation amounts and credits transferred from receipt and reimbursement appropriations. In FY 1983, the credits are estimated as follows:

> the administrative expenses portion of the Range Improvements appropriation; 5% of the Road Maintenance permanent appropriation; 5% of the Trust Funds appropriation; 5% of other agency transfers (namely Forest Pest, Blister Rust and Cadastral Survey from the U.S. Forest Service); 25% of non-fire-related reimbursements in the MLR appropriation; and an annually determined percentage (13.3% estimated for FY 1983) for energy related rights-of-way in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures appropriation.

General Administration is made up of two program elements, Fixed Costs and Personnel-Related Support. The following describes the organization made up of Headquarters, the Denver Service Center, Boise Interagency Fire Center, 12 State Offices, 55 District Offices, 162 Resource Areas and 4 Outer Continental Shelf Offices.

Creation of General Administration as a separate activity in MLR, encompassing the former Common Program Services and other accounts, will bring fundamental change in Bureau operational concepts. Fiscal year 1982 will, then, be one of transition, change and adoption of the new system. In the initial change-over, the Bureau has absorbed fixed cost increases, up to $7,000,000, to continue with a level budget. This is due in a small part to program efficiencies introduced during the year. The Bureau, however, cannot repeat this process in future years without seriously damaging program results in all areas. Increases in funding are to be anticipated in the future.

FIXED COSTS

Objectives

- to provide an efficient and accurate mechanism for handling payment of those services applicable to the entire Bureau which cannot be easily assigned directly to a program area or function.

Base Program

Unemployment Compensation $200,000

The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-499) requires that all unemployment benefits paid to former Federal employees, based on Federal service performed after December 31, 1980, be reimbursed to the Federal employees compensation account of the unemployment trust fund by the various Federal agencies. The Bureau's obligation is estimated to be $200,000.

Communications: $6,585,000
This includes Bureau-wide costs of FTS, commercial telephones, and facsimile equipment.

FTS	-	3,435,000
Commercial Telephone	-	3,000,000
Facsimile equipment	-	150,000

Space Rental: $22,967,000
This represents space rental from GSA and other sources of 6,100,000 square feet for the Headquarters, 12 State, 55 District, 162 Resource Area, 7 Field offices, and the Denver Service Center. Space includes offices, warehouses, wareyards and parking areas. Costs per square foot range from $.30 to $25.00.

Employee Compensation: $1,756,000
Assessment by the Department of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards for costs of compensation and medical benefits paid to employees.

Household Moves $5,397,000
During the past year BLM processed approximately 1,100 permanent change of duty station transfers. This represents movement of about 10% of the Bureau's total work force to meet new workloads at different locations and to provide for the promotion of experienced personnel into more responsible positions.

Mail Costs: $3,400,000
This represents the costs of all postal services for the Bureau.

Departmental Services: $500,000
This pays BLM's assessed share of interagency services such as the Departmental library, audits and inspections and for certain activities conducted on an interdepartmental basis such as Federal Information centers.

Fire Fighting: $220,000
This represents salaries for full-time permanent employee's regular hours spent fighting fires. These costs are included here to enable the Bureau to gather these charges conveniently in one place. Overtime hours are charged to the Firefighting account.

Increase for FY 1983:

Fixed Cost	FY 1983		FY 1983		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)	
	FTE	Base	FTE	Estimate	FTE	Amount
Space rental	(--)	20,115	(--)	22,967	(--)	+2,852

Object Classifiction Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $2,852,000 increase is as follows:

Standard level user charges +$2,812,000

PERSONNEL RELATED SUPPORT

Objectives:

To provide executive direction, and the administrative management and equal employment opportunity support needed to carry out the Bureau's program responsibilities, to:

- ensure that the Bureau's business is conducted in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies;
- effect the overall management efficiency and effectiveness of Bureau programs; and
- provide the Bureau's managers with techniques for evaluating their allocation and use of resources (personnel, funding, equipment and facilities) in terms of achievements realized.

Base Program

Executive Direction: $2,214,000
Executive Direction includes the directorate level positions of the Headquarters Office, and the State Directors. These executives share Bureauwide line authority, provide leadership and direction for national policy and program development and implementation, and represent the Bureau to the President and the Executive Branch, the Congress, the courts, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private associations.

Managerial Direction: $2,896,000
Managerial Direction includes the line managers of the Bureau's 55 District offices. These managers are responsible for implementing Bureau policies and objectives, for coordinating Bureau actions with others, for seeing that funds are used properly, and for evaluating the results of Bureau programs.

Budget: $2,631,000
Bureau budgeting and programming is carried out at Headquarters and in all the field offices. The Headquarters budget staff is responsible for the development, presentation, and accuracy of the Bureau's budget estimates and justifications.

In the field, the personnel necessary to manage all phases of budget formulation and execution are located in the State, District, and Field offices and the Denver Service Center. They prepare, monitor, and analyze all program and budget documents including the Preliminary Annual Work Plan, the Operating Budget, the President's Budget, and program "Packages" for the out-year budget and the Four-Year Authorization.

Management Analysis: $378,000

This staff is responsible for developing and operating a program to analyze and evaluate Bureau organization and management systems on a continuing basis. It provides advice on the application of scientific management methods to Bureau activities. It studies, analyzes, develops and monitors systems and procedures for establishing or realigning functional responsibilities and organizational structure. It also monitors, reviews, and recommends action on proposals for organizational changes.

Legislation and Regulations: $540,000
This program provides for early identification of, and special responsiveness to, proposed legislation and regulations which could affect the Bureau's programs. It coordinates the clearance of new or revised regulations with other Federal agencies and State and local governments and is responsible for the Bureau's efforts in regulatory reform. It also maintains liaison with Department, OMB, members and committees of Congress, and other agencies on legislative review and regulatory matters. It prepares Bureau testimony for Congressional hearing and responds to requests for formal comment on proposed legislation and regulations.

Information and Cooperative Relations $873,000

This program is responsible for the development and oversight of policies and practices for involving the public in Bureau decisions and for developing and maintaining productive working relationships with other Federal agencies, State and local agencies, and user groups. It provides guidance for and develops formal cooperative agreements with such agencies and groups. It is also responsible for managing the Bureau's advisory councils, and it acts as initial negotiator and general monitor for the Bureau's three international projects in cooperation with the State Department.

This program also plans and operates the public information and media contact program at the headquarters level and provides advice to field line managers on public affairs and information matters. It assures that appropriate channels are available for communicating with public land users, and manages the Bureau's publications program.

The information and cooperative relations work at the field level is no longer funded by the General Administration account, but is funded by the activities that generate the need for such support.

Evaluation: $252,000

This program is responsible for developing and implementing a system to evaluate the Bureau's program effectiveness and managerial performance. It provides guidance and assistance in conducting general management, multi-functional, and special evaluations of Bureau programs, both for Headquarters staffs and field officials.

Congressional Liaison: $336,000

This program is the primary point of contact between the Bureau and the Congress, providing information and response to inquiries by Congressional members, staffs, or committees on questions related to management of the public lands or any other Bureau matters. It acts as the Director's representative in communications with members of Congress and with Congressional committees and staffs about Bureau programs and policies and items involving legislative action. It is responsible for liaison with the Department's Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs.

Training Administration: $524,000

This program coordinates and directs the operation of all Bureau-wide internal training and manages the incentive awards program.

Records and Directives (Forms): $440,000

This program operates the Bureauwide directives and forms management processes and maintains standards and procedures for issuing BLM Manuals and other Bureauwide directives. It ensures conformance with established guidelines and standards and provides consistency and quality control.

Administrative Support: $31,532,000

Administrative Support includes personnel management, finance, contract services, property management, procurement of supplies, equipment and services, payroll, and administration related clerical services for the Bureau's headquarters, State, District, Resource Area and Field offices. The breakdown of the major categories is:

- Personnel $6,438,000
- Procurement/Property Management $18,222,000
- Finance $2,842,000
- Records management $4,030,000

Equal Employment Opportunity: $2,000,000

The Bureau's EEO personnel, at all levels of the organization, are responsible for developing and reviewing Bureau Affirmative Action Plans (AAP), assisting Bureau managers in implementing EEO, AAP, or other special programs, handling discrimination complaints, and for providing assistance in related civil rights matters in the Bureau. They also coordinate the Federal women's program and the Hispanic program.

Primary emphasis of the EEO program in FY 1982 is on effective planning and implementation of a broad based Affirmative Action Program with special focus on.

- Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (FEORP) including specialized recruiting and co-op education in the Southwestern United States.

- Discrimination complaints adjudication and resolution, including the upgrading EEO counseling skills through training to reduce the average case processing time (440 days) and the average cost ($50,000) per complaint; and

- Outreach programs to attract minorities and women.

Safety: $450,000

This program develops and maintains policy and guidance at all levels of the Bureau, for safety programs to comply with OSHA and State safety standards and to reduce BLM employee accidents. Also provides guidance and procedures to ensure safety of public land visitors, and to identify and minimize hazards.

* * *

Of the costs identified above-both for fixed costs and personnel related support services, $3,250,000 is funded by credits from other non-direct appropriation accounts. The amounts and account credited are: (in thousands of dollars) Management of Lands and Resources reimbursables, $1,600; Payments in Lieu of Taxes $20; Range Improvements $600; Service Charges, Deposits, and Forefeitures $680 Permanent Appropriations $200; Trusts $35; Other agency transfers $115.

Decrease for FY 1983:

The decrease would carry into 1983 the Congressional reduction of $700,000 in Public Affairs in FY 1982 and a decrease of personnel ($2,852,000) which results from retaining fixed costs at the level indicated with a corresponding decrease in the number of FTE's that can be funded.

Object Classification Distribution:

For the Public Affairs reduction:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Information Specialist	GS 12-13	16	- 640,000
Permanent positions			- 640,000
Total personnel compensation			- 640,000
Personnel benefits			- 60,000
Total		16	- 700,000

For the Personnel reduction:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Management Analyst	GS 13	3	120,000
Clerk Typist	GS 3-4	20	240,000
Cartgraphic Technician	GS 6-9	30	540,000
Budget Analyst	GS 13	3	120,000
Policy Analyst	GS 13-14	12	518,000
Area Manager	GS 12	13	455,000
Informtion specialist	GS 11-12	16	448,000
Permanent positions			-2,441,000
Total personnel compensation			-2,441,000
Personnel benefits			- 293,000
Supplies and Materials			- 118,000
Total		97	-2,852,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Maintenance and Engineering Services

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Maintenance	($)	8,660	8,660	9,760	+1,100
	(FTE-P)	(163)	(163)	(163)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(198)	(198)	(198)	(--)
Engineering Services	($)	1,549	1,549	1,111	- 438
	(FTE-P)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(--)
Total Requirements	($)	10,209	10,209	10,871	+ 662
	(FTE-P)	(227)	(227)	(227)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(269)	(269)	(269)	(--)

Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1731-32 1762, 1872 16 U.S.C. 460Y-8 31 U.S.C. 1301 90 Stat. 2792	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 Provides authority for: - maintenance of roads required for protection, development, and management of lands for utilization of forest and other resources, and
43 U.S.C. 1701 P.L. 940-579	- directs that public lands be managed in a way that will protect scenic, historical, and archaelolgical values and that will provide for outdoor recreation and for human occupancy and use.
16 U.S.C. 594 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315	The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for the protection of timber owned by the United States from fire, disease, or insect ravages.

Objective: (General)

Maintenance

Maintenance includes activities for the care and upkeep of BLM facilities, which include buildings, roads, trails, developed and undeveloped recreation sites, and other management facilities.

The primary objectives are to protect the health and safety of the public and employees, to protect the public's capital investment in facilities, to improve services to the public, and to prevent, through proper care, unnecessary and higher expenditures in the future.

Engineering Services

Engineering Services provide essential technical expertise to all other Bureau programs through an experienced cadre of professional engineers, architects, and designers located primarily at the Denver Service Center. In addition, S.O. and D.O. engineering personnel also perform transportation system management services, contract supervision and administration, etc. Engineering Services include:

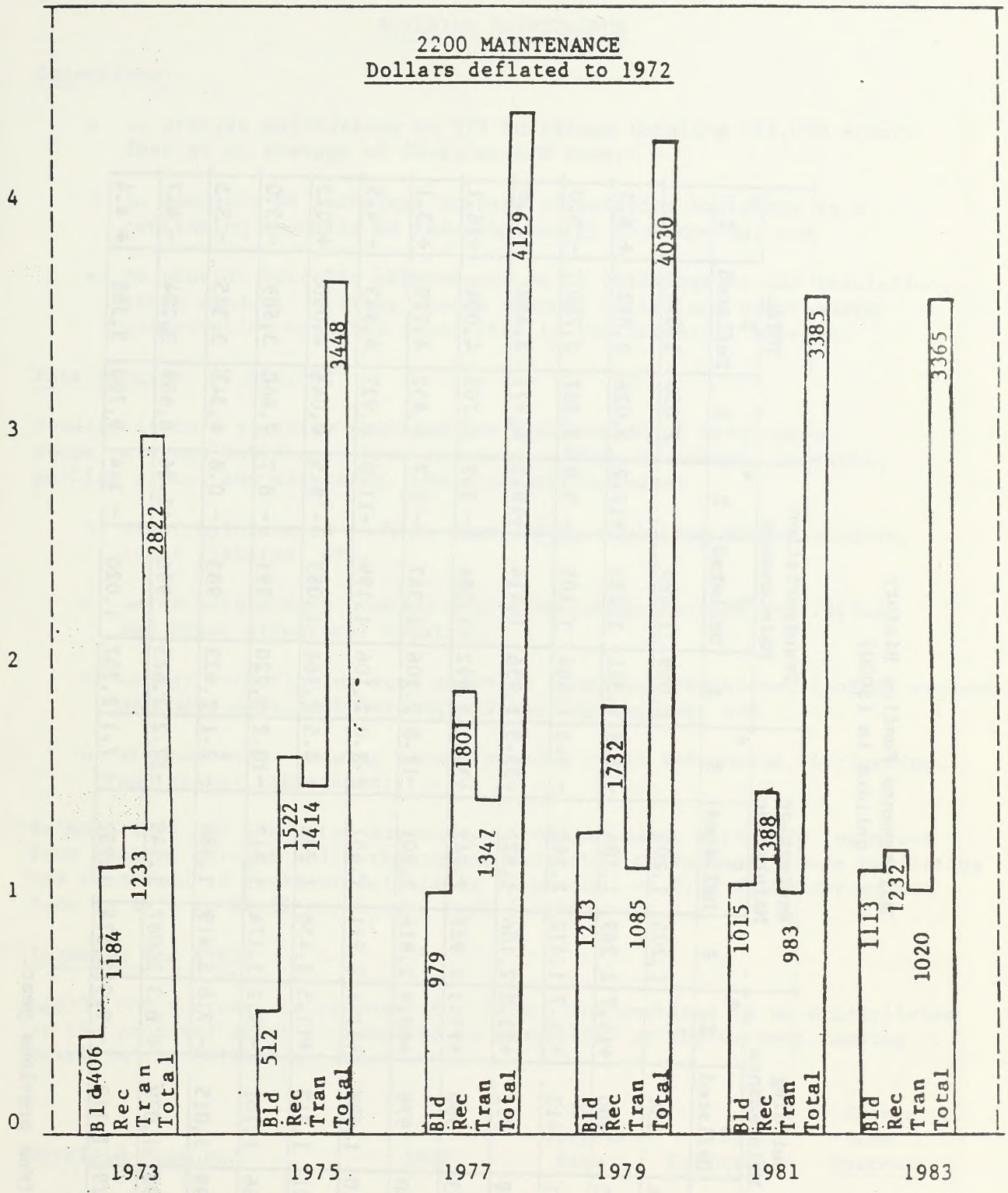
- Program Management and Training.
- Survey and design of buildings and recreation facilities.
- Survey and design of timber access roads (to be built by others).
- Survey and design of roads requiring easements in all programs.
- Survey of non-road easements.
- Technical assistance to other program areas when construction and maintenance is being financed by lessees, permittees, and other Bureau programs.
- Technical assistance related to dam and bridge safety inspections, rehabilitation and maintenance.
- Technical assistance related to health and safety services at Bureau facilities. - Technical assistant related to the design and maintenance of range improvement, wildlife, and watershed projects.
- Review and administration of architecture and engineering source contracts for all programs.
- Transportation System Management Functions for all Bureau programs.

MAINTENANCE
SUMMARY OF PROPOSED FUNDING

(in thousands of dollars)

Activity/subactivity	1981 Actual	1982 Proposed	1983 Proposed Level
MAINTENANCE:			
Buildings	2,499	2,898	3,229
Recreation facilities	3,419	3,087	3,574
Roads	2,423	2,675	2,957
Total, maintenance	8,341	8,660	9,760

The above table illustrates that there is a proposed increase in each of the maintenance subactivities in FY 1983. When the FY 1982 and FY 1983 budgets are deflated to 1972 dollars, there is actually a real dollar decrease in each subactivity in FY 1983. The following two tables provide a comparison in deflated or constant dollars between the various budget years. The total budget for maintenance activity is lower, in deflated dollars, in 1983 than in any year since 1975. Without deflation, the budgets have doubled in the same period of time. However, real dollars better represent our ability to accomplish workload. As a result, the decreases in real dollars have resulted in a negative affect on output even in those years which appear to have a total dollar increase.



During this same period, the Federal Government--through the Bureau--has invested $80 million in buildings, recreation facilities, and roads. It is estimated that facilities and improvements managed by the Bureau have an in-place value of $360 million.

* Dollars deflated using the Department of Commerce composite cost index as published in "Construction Review."

Maintenance Funding History
dollars in ($000)

Year	Building Maintenance			Recreation Maintenance			Transportation Maintenance			TOTAL		
	$	$ Deflated	% *	$	$ Deflated	% *	$	$ Deflated	% *	$	$ Deflated	% *
1972	354	354		1,203	1,203		1,099	1,099		2 656	2,656	
1973	435	406	+14.7	1 269	1,184	- 1.6	1,321	1,233	+12.2	3,026	2,822	+ 6.3
1974	511	413	+ 1.7	1,412	1,142	- 3.5	1,464	1,185	- 3.9	3,387	2,740	- 3.0
1975	709	512	+23.9	2,106	1,522	+33.3	1,956	1,414	+19.3	4,771	3,448	+25.8
1976	833	580	+13.3	2 937	2,042	+34.1	1,992	1,384	- 2.2	5,763	4,004	+16.1
1977	1,530	979	+68.8	2,816	1,801	-11.8	2,106	1,347	- 2.7	6,452	4,129	+ 3.1
1978	1 910	1,088	+11.1	2,911	1,657	- 8.0	2,106	1,199	-11.0	6,927	4,943	- 4.5
1979	2,421	1,213	+11.5	3,456	1 732	+ 4.5	2,166	1,085	- 9.5	8,043	4,030	+ 2.2
1980	2,466	1,101	- 9.2	3,174	1,417	-18.2	2,220	991	- 8.7	7,860	3,509	-13.0
1981	2,499	1,015	- 7.8	3,419	1,388	- 2.1	2,423	983	- 0.8	8,341	3,385	- 3.5
1982	2,898	1,079	+ 6.3	3,087	1,149	-17.2	2,675	996	+1.26	8,659	3,224	- 4.7
1983	3,229	1,113	- 2.0	3,574	1,232	+ 7.1	2,957	1,020	- 2.4	9,760	3,365	+ 4.4

* Change from previous year.

BUILDING MAINTENANCE

Objectives:

- to provide maintenance on 579 buildings totaling 544,000 square feet at an average of $2.22/square foot;
- to complete 94 technical surveys of existing buildings in a continuing emphasis on reducing energy consumption; and
- to provide retrofit maintenance on 21 buildings to add insulation, storm windows, utility system control units, and other energy conservation measures identified in the technical surveys.

Base program: $2,898,000

Funding in this activity provides for maintenance of warehouses, shops, storage buildings, fire stations, office buildings, lookouts, parking areas, and wareyards. Maintenance includes:

- minor maintenance such as repainting, replacing broken windows, light fixtures, etc.;
- major maintenance such as repairing sewage systems, utilities, and minor structural repairs;
- energy retrofitting such as storm windows, insulation, control systems and more efficient heating and cooling systems; and
- grounds work - mowing lawns, pruning trees and shrubs, irrigating, and gravel replacement.

Between 1973 and 1983, the Bureau-owned office space will have increased four hundred percent while the amount available to maintain these facilities has decreased in constant dollars by 39 percent -- from $3.62 per square foot in 1973 to $2.22 per square foot in 1983.

Increase for 1983:

A $331,000 increase is proposed for 1983. The workload to be accomplished at the proposed level is compared to capability at the current funding level in the following table.

Workload Measure	1982	1983 Current Base	1983 Estimate	Change from Current
Buildings maintained	579	579	579	--
Technical surveys	169	94	94	--
Retrofit maintenance (# structures)	19	19	21	+2

The workload "buildings maintained" does not reflect the additional effort at the increased funding level. Maintenance will be brought up to an adequate standard before any additional buildings are maintained.

RECREATION MAINTENANCE

Objectives:

° to maintain 436 developed recreation sites at a standard that will

- protect public investments, and

- remove or correct health or safety hazards such as inadequate sanitary facilities and hazardous water supplies

° provide maintenance of undeveloped sites at the minimum level consistent with public safety and protection of the the natural resource.

Base Program: $3,087,000

The principal costs in maintaining recreation sites are:

- o trash collection;
- o installation and maintenance of water purification systems;
- o repair of structures (picnic facilities, restrooms, etc.);
- o removal of hazards, such as dead trees, excess fire fuel, old mine shafts, etc.;
- o repair or replacement of signs; and
- o replacement of unsanitary pit toilets with vault installations.

BLM needs $3,087,000 to assure safe, hazard free and sanitary conditions for visitors to the public lands. This includes $2,061,000 for trash collection, installation and maintenance of water purification devices, and repair of structure facilities at 436 developed recreation sites. $1,026,000 is needed for minimal cleanup of about 5,000 picnic and undeveloped sites, to remove 180 hazards, to repair or replace 1,500 signs and to replace 20 unsanitory pit toilets with vault installations.

Examples of the need for cost-effective maintenance can be found in most BLM districts, but the Empire Landing and Squaw Lake Recreation sites on the Lower Colorado River and the access road into the Imperial Sand Dunes Area in California illustrate the maintenance requirements that BLM faces in three heavily-used recreation sites. The Bureau has put over $1.5 million into the construction of facilities in these three areas. Without a scheduled preventive maintenance program to protect water, sewer, and electrical systems, buildings, roads, and parking areas, BLM will soon face replacement costs that approach the total capital investment. To illustrate:

- o both Empire Landing and Squaw Lake parking lots will need a seal-coat soon to prevent break-up and the need for premature repaving;

- at Empire Landing, electrical utility problems have resulted in the burn-out and replacement of at least three electrical motors each season at a cost of $900 per year (i.e, BLM can afford to buy a bucket when it rains, but cannot afford to fix the roof when the rain stops.); and

- at the Imperial Sand Dunes, a 5-mile access road to Gecho Campground will soon need stabilization and a chip/seal coat to extend surface life and prevent failure of the road.

Failure to take the actions required could require closing the areas resulting in a loss of the public's investment and overloading of other recreation sites.

The current funding situation in recreation maintenance is the product not only of the effects of inflation and insufficient funding, but also of failure to adequately pre-plan maintenance funding requirements when facilities are constructed or upgraded. We are presently evaluating the possibility of including a periodic maintenance schedule as part of the design requirements on all new projects.

Increase for 1983

An increase of $487,000 is proposed for 1983. This increase will enable the Bureau to address more of its most urgent recreation maintenance needs, and is the first step in ultimately having an adequate preventive maintenance program.

Recreation maintenance capability at the proposed level is compared to the current funding level in the following chart.

Workload measure	1982	1983 Base level	1983 estimates	Change from Current
Developed campsites maintained	436	436	436	--
Hazards mitigated	180	180	180	--
Picnic and undeveloped sites	5,000	5,000	5,000	--
Pit toilet replacement	20	20	26	+6
Sign maintenance	1,750	1,750	1,750	--

As with "building maintenance" the units under "recreation maintenance" do not reflect the added effort at this funding level. For example, a developed campsite may need maintenance once a month or twice daily depending upon the amount of use it receives. The increased effort provided by this funding level will be used to raise the level of maintenance these sites are receiving, not maintain more sites.

TRANSPORTATION MAINTENANCE

Objective:

- to maintain over 9,000 miles of roads, 550 miles of trails, and approximately 30 major bridges in order to:

  - prevent or at least delay expensive replacement or rehabilitation,
  - protect the Government's capital investment,
  - increase the safety of public users of the roads,
  - reduce erosion, and
  - maintain the usefullness of roads for the purpose for which they were constructed.

Base Level: $2,675,000

The public lands include 44,000 miles of roads, about 5,000 miles of trails, and approximately 250 major bridges.

At the current level of funding, the Bureau in 1982 will:

- maintain about 9,000 miles of road at an average cost of $256 per mile,
- maintain 14 bridges at a cost of $1,000 each, and
- maintain 314 miles of trails at a cost of $100 per mile.

About 95 percent of maintenance on BLM roads and trails is done by private contractors. Maintenance varies depending on the purpose of the road, but generally includes:

- grading to repair damage from erosion,
- stabilization of shoulders to protect surfacing,
- resealing or repaving,
- replacement of individual culverts, and
- repair of bridge structures.

In some cases, BLM roads are maintained by others. The principal examples are timber access roads, which are usually maintained by timber purchasers, during the term of the sale contract (after which the responsibility shifts to BLM). Emphasis is placed on those roads, trails, and bridges that receive the greatest use and which have the greatest potential for erosion if maintenance is deferred. Most of BLMs roads are unsurfaced and erosion will render them unusable if not repaired.

At the base funding level, the Bureau maintains the most urgent corrective needs such as maintenance of roads, trails, or structures that are damaged by storms. Also, many roads and trails are receiving increased usage by the public--particularly recreation users--and BLM receives pressure from the public to maintain these roads and trails.

Increase for 1983

An increase of $282,000 is proposed for 1983. The accomplishments that would be achieved at the proposed level are compared to those at the current funding level in the following table:

Workload Measure	1982	1983 Base Level	1983 Estimate Level	Change from Current
Roads surfaced (miles)	710	710	24	+14
Roads graded (miles)	8,080	8,080	240	+160
Trails (miles)	314	314	550	+236
Bridges (number)	14	14	31	+17
Signs (number)	3,890	3,890	3,970	+80

As with the other maintenance activities the units do not reflect the added effort at this funding level. The increased effort provided by this funding level will be used to raise the level of maintenance these facilities are receiving as well as increasing the number of units maintained.

ENGINEERING SERVICES

Objective:

- to provide engineering, survey and design, and other technical services for the development and operation of the Bureau's hysical facilities;
- provide technical assistance to resource management programs;
- operate sign shops at Kingman, Arizona and Rawlins, Wyoming.

Base Program: $1,549,000

The 1982 program total of $1,549,000 consists of $1,380,000 for engineering services, and $176,000 for operation of the Bureau's two sign shops.

In addition to the survey and design work that has already been indicated (for buildings, roads and trails, and recreation facilities), the engineering staff who are funded by this appropriation perform a number of other services. These include:

- support of other programs, such as dam safety (through design, evaluation, and rehabilitation of structures); and

- expert review in emergency situations of dam safety problems, bridge inspections and repairs, and road washouts.

The two sign shops operated by the Bureau produce about 15,000 signs annually. If we do not build the signs ourselves regulations require that we use prison industries. Building the signs ourselves allows us to meet a variety of needs and still conform to standards. Consolidating all sign making in two facilities allows maximum efficiency.

The 15,000 signs that are installed or replaced each year provide:

- information to the public in Bureau office buildings and recreation sites;

- directional or location assistance to the public and bureau employees by signing roads, projects and major topographic features; and

- safety and interpretive signs to protect the public and help them better understand and appreciate the natural resources around them.

Decrease for 1983: -$438,000

Engineering services are decreased by $438,000 due to the lower funding levels for construction projects, timber sales and access development. At the proposed level, the Bureau will provide:

- technical program management and training;
- technical assistance to resource programs;
- engineering on energy conservation retrofit projects;
- bridge and dam safety inspection;
- contract inspections and administration of carry-over projects, i.e., ELko District Office Complex, and Senator Wash campground; and
- technical assistance on feasibility studies for future projects.

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the $662,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Lapse			
Permanent positions			
Total personnel compensation			
Personnel benefits			
Travel and transportation of persons			
Other services			496,000
Supplies and materials			166,000
Equipment			34,000
Total			$662,000

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Management of Lands and Resources	1983 Base			1983 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
Object Class	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount
Personnel compensation:									
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	5,046	4,692	93,595	5,069	4,715	96,118	+23	+23	+2,523
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	---	4,606	54,655	---	4,583	53,753	---	-23	-902
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	---	---	7,095	---	---	7,135	---	---	+40
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	---	---	5,610	---	---	5,607	---	---	-3
Total personnel compensation...	5,046	9,298	160,955	5,069	9,298	162,613	+23	---	+1,658
Personnel benefits									
12.1 Civilian.....	---	---	19,807	---	---	20,026	---	---	+219
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	---	---	12,427	---	---	12,758	---	---	+331
22.0 Transportation of things.	---	---	8,888	---	---	9,033	---	---	+145
23.1 Standard level user charges.....	---	---	20,115	---	---	22,967	---	---	+2,852
23.2 Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	---	---	14,813	---	---	14,813	---	---	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	---	---	4,240	---	---	4,400	---	---	+160
25.0 Other services.....	---	---	83,867	---	---	71,926	---	---	-11,941
26.0 Supplies and materials	---	---	19,710	---	---	20,062	---	---	+352
31.0 Equipment.....	---	---	12,942	---	---	15,348	---	---	+2,406
32.0 Lands and structures	---	---	32,813	---	---	32,002	---	---	-811
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	---	---	60	---	---	60	---	---	---
99.0 Total requirements.....	---	---	390,638	---	---	386,009	---	---	-4,629

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, [$390,638,000]. $386,009,000

(5 U.S.C. 583, 594; 43 U.S.C. 2, 54, 72, 129, 315, 1181a-f, 1701; 78 Stat. 986; Public Law 97- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1982.)

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 actual 81	19 estimate 82	19 estimate 83
14-1109-0-1-302			
Program by activities:			
Direct program:			
1. Energy and minerals management	114,317	102,164	97,964
2. Lands and realty management	38,309	31,019	35,519
3. Renewable resource management	137,569	116,233	111,772
4. Planning and data management	34,629	22,796	21,646
5. Cadastral survey	25,122	17,556	17,876
6. Firefighting and rehabilitation	54,750	4,750	4,750
7. Resource protection	1,261	1,606	2,006
8. General administration	5,664	84,305	83,605
9. Maintenance and engineering services	---	10,209	10,871
Total, direct program	411,621	390,638	386,009
Reimbursable program:			
1. Energy and minerals management	894	894	894
2. Lands and realty management	2,682	2,682	2,682
3. Renewable resource management	2,235	2,235	2,235
5. Cadastral survey	4,023	4,023	4,023
6. Firefighting and rehabilitation	3,576	3,576	3,576
7. General administration	1,590	1,590	1,590
Total reimbursable program	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total program costs, funded 1/	426,621	405,638	401,009
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders)	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations	426,621	405,638	401,009

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1981, $46,604 thousand; 1982, $45,755 thousand; 1983, $47,350 thousand.

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES (Cont.)
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1109-0-1-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Financing:			
Offsetting collections from:			
11.0001 Federal funds.....	-12,000	-12,000	-12,000
14.0001 Non-Federal sources	-3,000	-3,000	- 3,000
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year	---	---	---
22.4001 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts.	-5,000	---	---
23.4001 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts...	109	---	---
25.0001 Unobligated balance lapsing.	---	---	---
39.0001 Budget authority	406,730	390,638	386,009
Budget authority:			
40.0001 Appropriation.....	406,730	390,638	386,009
41.0001 Transferred to other accounts	- 109	---	---
43.0001 Appropriation (adjusted).....	406,621	390,638	386,009
44.2001 Supplemental for civilian pay raises.....	---	---	---
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net ...	411,621	390,638	386,009
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.....	83,309	121,959	139,147
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year	-121,959	-139,147	-156,286
77.0001 Adjustments in expired accounts	---	---	---
90.0001 Outlays, excluding pay raise supplemental	372,971	373,450	368,870
91.2001 Outlays from civilian pay raise supplemental	---	---	---
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

Type size: point 22 picas Case 180. d underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1109-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations			
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent..	97,522	93,595	96,118
111.301 Other than full-time permanent.	56,685	54,655	53,753
111.501 Other personnel compensation...	7,500	7,095	7,135
111.801 Special personal services payments	6,000	5,610	5,607
111.901 Total personnel compensation...	167,707	160,955	162,613
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	20,743	19,807	20,026
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	13,054	12,427	12,758
122.001 Transportation of things.....	9,151	8,888	9,033
123.101 Standard level user charges ...	16,970	20,115	22,967
123.201 Communications, utilities, and other rent	15,750	14,813	14,813
124.001 Printing and reproduction	4,520	4,240	4,400
125.001 Other services	97,125	83,867	71,926
126.001 Supplies and materials	19,926	19,710	20,062
131.001 Equipment	13,604	12,942	15,348
132.001 Lands and structures	33,000	32,813	32,002
141.001 Grants, subsidies and contributions	1	1	1
142.001 Insurance claims and indemnities...	70	60	60
199.001 Subtotal, direct obligations ..	411,621	390,638	386,009
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

Access, Construction
and Land Acquisition

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Construction, Access, and Land Acquisition

Funds in this appropriation are used to meet three major objectives.

- to construct buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and bridges necessary for the management of public lands, and for providing physical access to these land
- to open Federal lands to public access for appropriate uses by acquiring those legal rights (easements for access or improvements, or fee title) on non-Federal land that are essential to implement planned BLM resource management programs (particularly forestry and recreation); and
- to acquire lands when necessary for recreation and other appropriate uses that are essential to improving the manageability of the public lands.

Appropriation Summary

Adjustments to base and built-in changes:		FTE	Amount
Appropriation proposed to date 1982		+314	+$13,626,000
Transfer of Maintenance and Engineering Services to MLR		-269	-10,209,000
Transfer from Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriation for Land Acquisition		+ 12	+ 307,000
Transfer to MLR for General Administration			- 681,000
1983 Base		57	$3,043,000
Total Available for Obligation		57	$3,043,000
Decreases			
Construction	$931,000		-$3,043,000
Access	1,805,000		
Land Acquisition	307,000		
Subtotal		53	- 0 -
Increases			
Construction	$718,000		+$2,711,000
Access	1,525,000		
Land Acquisition	468,000		
Budget Estimate		53	+$2,711,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION, ACCESS AND LAND ACQUISITION
Summary of Requirements
(in thousands of dollars)

Activity/Subactivity	Appropriation 1981	Appropriation 1982 1/	FTE	1983 Budget Estimate	FTE	1983 Budget Estimated Compared 1982 1982 Appropriation	FTE
1. Construction, Access and Land Acquisition							
Appropriation	5,988	3,043	57	2,711	53	-25	-4
Unobligated balanace brought forward	311	---					
Obligation program	6,299			2,711			
Unobligated balance carried forward	---	---		---		---	
2. Maintenance							
Appropriation	8,780	---		---		---	
Unobligated balanace brought forward	115	---		---		---	
Obligation program	8,895	---		---		---	
Unobligated balance carried forward	---	---		---		---	
Total appropriation	14,768	3,043	57	2,711	53	-25	-4
Total unobligated balanace brought forward	426	---		---		---	
Total obligation program ...	15,194	3,043		2,711		-25	
Total unobligated balance carried forward	---	---		---		---	

1/ For comparability in FY 1982 all of the Maintenance functions and Engineering Service functions under construction have been adjusted to reflect their shift to MLR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Detailed Analysis of Resources by Activity and Subactivity
(in thousands of dollars)

		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
Appropriation: Construction, Access, and Land Acquisition						
Construction *	BA	12,966	931	718	718	1,188**
	FTE-P	248	---	---	---	---
	FTE-Total	290	---	---	---	---
Access	BA	1,802	1,805	1,325	1,525	1,530
	FTE-P	48	41	35	41	41
	FTE-Total	52	45	35	41	41
Land Acquisition	BA	---	307	468	468	470
	FTE-P	---	10	10	10	10
	FTE-Total	---	12	12	12	12
TOTAL	BA	14,768	3,043	2,511	2,711	3,188**
	BO	10,670	2,924	2,044	2,207	2,682**
	FTE-P	296	51	45	51	51
	FTE-Total	342	57	47	53	53

* Includes Maintenance funding and positions in FY 1981. Beginning in FY 1982, Maintenance has been transferred to the MLR appropriation.

** Includes a $468,000 increase transfered from Land and Water Conservation Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity
(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: CONSTRUCTION, ACCESS, AND LAND ACQUISITION

		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
CONSTRUCTION						
Buildings	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		258	258	258	258	258
Agency Request		258	258	258	258	258
Current Policy		259	259	259	259	259
Recreation	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		460	460	460	460	460
Agency Request		460	460	460	460	460
Current Policy		461	461	461	461	461
Transportation						
Reduced Level (T-5%)		---	468	468	468	468
Agency Request		---	468	468	468	468
Current Policy		468	468	468	468	468
ACCESS	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325
Agency Request		1,525	1,525	1,525	1,525	1,525
Current Policy		1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530
LAND ACQUISITION	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		468	468	468	468	468
Agency Request		468	468	468	468	468
Current Policy		470	470	470	470	470
Total	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		2,511	2,979	2,979	2,979	2,979
Agency Request		2,711	3,179	3,179	3,179	3,179
Current Policy		3,188	3,188	3,188	3,188	3,188
Total	BO					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		2,044	2,512	2,512	2 512	2,512
Agency Request		2,207	2,675	2,675	2,675	2,675
Current Policy		2,682	2,682	2,682	2,682	2,682

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Construction, Access, and Land Acquisition

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Construction	($)	931	931	718	- 213
	(FTE-P)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Access	($)	1,805	1,805	1,525	- 280
	(FTE-P)	(41)	(41)	(41)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(45)	(45)	(41)	(-4)
Land Acquisition	($)	307	307	468	+ 161
	(FTE-P)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(--)
Total Requirements	($)	3,043	3,043	2,711	- 332
	(FTE-P)	(51)	(51)	(51)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(47)	(57)	(53)	(-4)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1748
P.L. 94-579
P.L. 95-352

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Sections 318 (a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.

43 U.S.C. 1731-32
1762, 1782
16 U.S.C. 460Y-8
31 U.S.C. 1301
90 Stat. 2792
43 U.S.C. 1715
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides authority for:

- acquisition of lands or interest in lands when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (Section 205); in exercising this authority appropriations from the land and Water Conservation fund may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes. (Section 313(d)).

- construction of roads required for protection, development, and management of lands for utilization of forest and other resources; and

43 U.S.C. 1701 P.L. 94-579	- directs that public lands be managed in a way that will protect scenic, historical, and archeological values and that will provide for outdoor recreation and for human occupancy and use.
P.L. 90-542, as amended 82 Stat. 906-913	The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968, Section 3(5) designates portions of the Roque River in Oregon as a component of the National wild and scenic rivers system; section 7 authorizes acquisition of land and interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any component designated in section 8.
P.L. 90-543, as amended 82 Stat. 919-926 16 U.S.C. S 1241	The National Trails System Act of October 2, 1968, Secton 5(a)(2) authorizes and designates the Pacific Crest Trail, which extends form the Canadian border to the Mexican border as a National Scenic Trail; land acquisition authority is contained in section 7(d) and (c).
49 Stat. 163, 16 U.S.C.	The National Soil Conservation Act of April 27, 1935, Section 590a, authorizes the acquisition of lands, or rights and interests therein.
69 Stat. 374	The Timber Access Road Act of July 26, 1955, authorizes acquiring access for timber roads.
84 Stat. 1067 16 U.S.C. S 460y	The King Range National Conservation Area Act of October 21, 1970, authorizes acquiring land or interest in land, within the area and selected proximate lands.
94 Stat. 2371	The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980, Section 1302 grants the authority to the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain private lands within the boundaries of any conservation system unit other than National Forest Wilderness.
25 Stat. 357 40 U.S.C. S 257	The Act of August 1, 1888, as amended, provides condemnation authority.
16 U.S.C. 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315	The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for the protection of timber owned by the United States from fire, disease, or insect ravages.

Objectives - General:

Funds in this appropriation are used to meet three major objectives.

- to construct buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and bridges necessary for the management of public lands, and for providing physical access to these land; and

- to open Federal lands to public access for appropriate uses by acquiring those legal rights (easements for access or improvements, or fee title) on non-Federal land that are essential to implement planned BLM resource management programs (particularly forestry and recreation).

- to acquire lands for recreation and other appropriate uses that are essential to improving the management of the public lands.

CONSTRUCTION, ACCESS, AND LAND ACQUISITION
SUMMARY OF PROPOSED FUNDING
(in thousands of dollars)

Activity/subactivity	1981 Enacted	1982 President's Budget	1983 Proposed Level	Change
Construction:				
Building construction: Projects	609	408	258	- 15
Recreation construction Projects	360	523	460	- 63
Road construction Projects	817	---	---	---
Total, construction	1,786	930	718	---
Access	1,712	1,805	1,525	- 280
Land Acquisition	1,078	307	468	+ 161
Total, Access, Construction and Land Acquisition	4,576	3,043	2,711	- 332

CONSTRUCTION

Objectives:

Consistent with the guidelines used in the Administration's review of the 1982 budget, the construction projects proposed by the Bureau are those which should not be postponed.

The following construction projects are proposed:

	BLM Priority	Cost
° Buildings		
- Senator Wash	1	132
- Galena Fire Station	4	127
° Recreation facilities		
- Senator Wash	2	135
- Aguirre Springs	3	325
Total		719

The need for each of these projects is explained in a fact sheet. Each fact sheet outlines:

- a description of the project;
- the need for the project;
- the cost of the project, including future year costs of maintenance and further related construction and maintenance;
- benefits to be derived from the project; and
- the costs of alternatives or postponement/cancellation of the project.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Objectives:

With funds provided in this subactivity, the Bureau will

° construct the following buildings as explained in the attached fact sheets for:

- Senator Wash Comfort Stations, Imperial County, California;
- Galena Fire Station-Sewer System, Galena, Alaska; and

Current Level:

The 1982 level of $408,000 for construction of the Shoshone (ID) District Office is a non-recurring cost.

(x) Building
( ) Recreation
( ) Transportation

Project: Senator Wash Comfort Stations
Location Lower Colorado River - Imperial County, California
Arizona State Office

Bureau construction priority # 1 :
Basis of priority:

- Health and safety - project provides solution to life-threatening situation,
- compliance with Executive Order 11988, which restricts activities in flood plains,
- project will make past investment of $500,000 usable, and
- cost of not building project.

Need: The existing Imperial Dam - Senator Wash - Squaw Lake recreation complex now attracts more than 500,000 visitors annually. An 800-unit camping area for "snow birds" is located in the flood plain directly below Imperial Dam. "Snow Birds" is the term used for those people from the northern part of the U.S., mostly retired couples, who leave the snowdrifts and heating bills for the warm winter sun of the lower Colorado River.

In order to move this campground out of the flood plain, the Bureau, in FY 1981 and FY 1982, is investing over $500,000 to develop an electrical system and sewage treatment facility. These are under ground and are unusable without further development. The two comfort stations under "Building Construction" and the facilities proposed under "Recreation Construction" are the minimum development necessary to make the facility usable and to solve the flood plain problem.

Description of project:

Construct two comfort stations and connect water, electrical, and sewage systems. This will allow campers in 800 units to move out of the flood plain below Imperial Dam. These two buildings will contain 1,100 square feet and will cost $120/square foot.

The cost estimates are based on conceptual design using 1981 cost indices adjusted (10 percent per year) for anticipated inflation at the time of contract award. A detailed design and engineer's cost estimate will be developed in FY 1982.

FY 1983 and future costs:

FY 1983 (Includes $135,000 in Recreation Const.).....		$ 267,000
After 1983:	Future construction costs to complete development of Laquna Martinez Activity Plan to 1993.....	$1,180,000
	Total.....	$1,447,000

Average annual maintenance costs: $13,000/year.

Benefits

- This project will provide a solution to the life threatening camping problem in the floodplain below Imperial Dam.

- This project is another step in resolving the problem created by heavy use along the lower Colorado River and represents a committment to the State and local governments to help provide a management framework on the Federal lands along the river within which the local infrastructure can operate.

Alternatives/effect of postponement:

The proposal assumes postponement of four of the six comfort stations that are needed to meet state and county health and safety standards. The immediate problem is to provide a safe alternative for the campers. Many of them are in self-contained campers and trailers so the construction of this project, with facilities proposed in "Recreation Construction", will provide a usable campground while postponing $220,000 that would be required to construct the additional four buildings.

Project: Galena Fire Station - Sewer System
Location Alaska

(X) Building
( ) Recreation
( ) Transportation

Bureau construction priority # 4:
Basis of priority:

Need. The Galena Fire Station is used each year during the fire season as the Western Alaska Supply Depot. The sewage drain field has failed due to soil conditions.

Description of project: The proposal is to design, purchase and install a sewage pipeline from the Galena Fire Station to an Air Force Sewer System one-half mile away. A cooperative agreement or license is necessary, but verbal approval from the base has been obtained.

FY 1983 and future costs:

FY 1983.....	$127,000
After 1983: Future construction costs to complete.....	---
Total.....	$127,000

Average annual maintenance costs: $1,360/year.

Benefits: This proposal involves a one-time cost. The project should function at least 20 years without significant problems.

Alternatives/effect of postponement: Reconstruction of drainage field on a temporary basis. Annual cost for this alternative would be twice as much as the proposal and would only be temporary.

RECREATION CONSTRUCTION

Objectives:

With funds provided in this subactivity, the Bureau will

° construct the following recreational facilities as explained in the attached fact sheets:

- Senator Wash Recreation Complex, Imperial County, California;

- Aquirre Springs Recreation Site, Las Cruces, New Mexico; and

Current Level

In 1982, funding consisted of $523,000 for the construction of sewer facilities at the Senator Wash campground in California (a non-recurring requirement).

Project: Senator Wash Complex
Location: Imperial County, California
Arizona State Office

( ) Building
(X) Recreation
( ) Transportation

Bureau construction priority #2:

Basis of priority:

- Health and Safety - project provides solution to life-threatening situation.
- Compliance with Executive Order 11988, which restricts activities allowed in flood plains.
- Project will make past investment of $500,000 usable.
- Cost of not building project.

Need: The existing Imperial Dam - Senator Wash - Squaw Lake recreation complex now attracts more than 500,000 visitors annually. An 800-unit camping area for "snow birds" is located in the flood plain directly below Imperial Dam. "Snow Birds" is the term used for those people from the northern part of the U.S., mostly older retired couples, who leave the snowdrifts and heating bills for the warm winter sun of the lower Colorado River.

In order to move this campground out of the flood plain, the Bureau, in FY 1981 and FY 1982, is investing over $500,000 to develop an electricial system and sewage treatment facility. This is being done under ground and is unusable without further development. The two comfort stations under "Building Construction" and the facilities proposed under "Recreation Construction" are the minimum development necessary to make the facility usable and to solve the flood plain problem.

Description of project: Construct a recreational use waste holding tank station, a water distribution system, electrical distribution system, and other facilities needed to make the site usable.

The cost estimates are based on conceptual design using 1981 cost indices adjusted (10 percent per year) for anticipated inflation at the time of contract award. A detailed design and engineer's cost estimate will be developed in FY 1982.

FT 1983 and future costs

FY 1983 (Includes $132,000 in "Building Construction"..	$ 267,000
After 1983: Future construction costs to complete.....	$1,180,000
Total (Includes $132,000 in "Building Construction" in FY 1983).....	$1,447,000

Average annual maintenance costs: $14,000/year.

Benefits:

- This project will provide a solution to the life threatening camping problem in the floodplain below Imperial Dam, and

- it is another step in resolving the problem created by heavy use along the lower Colorado River.

Alternatives/effect of postponement:

- No action - leave campers in flood plain, in a potential life threating situation and waste investment of $500,000 in underground facilities.

- Postpone project - Same as for "no action" until project completion plus 10 percent cost increase for each year postponed.

( ) Building
(x) Recreation
( ) Transportation

Project: Organ Mountain Recreation Land
Location: Aquirre Springs
Las Cruces, New Mexico

Bureau construction priority #3:

Basis of priority:

- Over capacity use
- Unsanitary conditions
- Condition not life-threatening

Need: The present facility has no water supply for the existing 35 family units. The rate of use (130,000 visitors annually) exceeds existing capacity. Overflow visitors are using areas adjacent to the access road creating congestion and a safety hazard. The area is within an hour's drive of 1.1 million people in New Mexico, West Texas, and the Juarez, Mexico area.

Description of project: Construct 20 additional family units, two group units, and a water distribution system. The two group units will include four large tables, a 4-unit vault toilet, a 30-unit vehicle parking area and an asphalt-surfaced trail to accommodate wheel chairs.

The cost estimates are based on conceptual design using 1981 cost indices adjusted (10 percent per year) for anticipated inflation at the time of contract award. A detailed design and engineer's cost estimate will be developed in FY 1982.

FY 1983 and future costs:

FY 1983.....	$ 325,000
After 1983: Future construction costs to complete.....	---
Total.....	$ 325,000

Average annual maintenance costs: $15,000/year.

Benefits: If constructed, it will solve the health problem, making it unncessary to haul water from Las Cruces for cleaning tables and toilets. The site will provide a sanitary facility for the public, and camping facilities will be adequate to handle the use that the area is now receiving.

Alternatives/effect of postponement:

- Continuation of existing conditions with the campground receiving use beyond its capacity.
- Closing the campsite when overcrowding occurs would require the employment of more personnel to enforce closure than are required to keep it open.

TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION

Objectives:

The Purpose of this subactivity is to:

- construct roads, trails, and bridges required for the protection, development, and management of forest and other resources of the public lands.

NOTE No funds are provided in this subactivity in FY 1982 or FY 1983.

ACCESS

Objectives:

° to acquire 159 easements that will provide legal access to

- 50 million board feet of timber,
- 157,000 acreas of livestock forage, and
- 5,000 acres of recreation land.

° to legitimize use of 16 miles of multi-purpose road located on non-federal lands.

Base Program: $1,805,000

Because of the checkerboard land ownership patterns in the West, Federal lands are often inaccessible. Lands that are "landlocked" by private or non-Federal government ownership either cannot be managed or are managed solely (and often erratically) through the forbearance of land owners.

It is estimated that 25 million acres of the public lands in the 11 western states lack legal access and that more than 8,800 easements will ultimately be needed in order to manage those lands and use their resources. (Acquiring all 8,800 easements will require decades.) An estimated 500,000,000 board feet of timber as well as other resources are tied up by unresolved access problems.

At the current level of funding, the following will be accomplished:

Workload Measure	1982	1983 Current Level	1983 Proposed	Change from Current
Easements acquired	201	199	159	-40

Decrease in 1983:

A decrease of $280,000 is proposed for 1983. This decrease will permit BLM to:

° acquire 159 easements that will provide legal access to

- 50 million board feet of timber,
- 10,000 cords of firewood,
- 125,000 acres of livestock forage, and
- 2,500 acres of recreation land.

° to legitimize use of 16 miles of multi-purpose roads located on non-federal lands, but not owned by BLM.

Comparison of FY Current and Proposed Levels with FY 1982

Easements	1982	1983 Current Level	1983 Proposed Level
Timber	92	82	82
Range	43	52	28
Recreation	28	30	14
Multi-purpose (Including Energy)	38	35	35
Total	201	199	159

LAND ACQUISITION

Objectives: To acquire land and interest in land and water recreation areas for public use and enjoyment. This program will improve the manageability of significant recreation resources and help meet the increasingly heavy visitor demand on recreation areas of the public lands.

Specific: To continue acquisition on the Rogue Wild and Scenic River and to acquire an easement on the Pacific Crest Trail.

Condemnations have been filed on 10 parcels on the Rogue and on one parcel on the Pacific Crest Trail. The courts will determine the amount we will pay for these parcels; our estimate is $161,000.

Base Program $307,000

Funds are used to cover personnel and other administrative costs related to the processing of condemnation cases on the Rogue Wild and Scenic River acquisitions.

Increase for FY 1983: +$161,000

Since the $307,000 programmed for FY 1982 is to be used for appraisals, title clearance, and negotiation costs, the $161,000 additional for FY 1983 will be used for payment of deficiencies that are anticipated in conjunction with our outstanding considerations on the Rogue Wild and Scenic River and the Pacific Crest Trail.

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the $332,000 decrease is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Lapse			
Permanent positions			
Positions Other Than Permanent	GS 9-11	4	-57,000
Total personnel compensation			-57,000
Personnel benefits			-7,000
Travel and transportation of persons			-8,000
Transportation of things			-8,000
Printing and reproduction			
Other services			-30,000
Supplies and materials			
Equipment			
Lands and Structure			-222,000
Total			-$332,000

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Construction, Access, and Land Acquisition

Object Class	1983 Base			1983 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount
Personnel compensation:									
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	41	39	975	41	39	975	---	---	---
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	---	14	385	---	14	328	---	---	-57
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	---	---	26	---	---	26	---	---	---
Total personnel compensation..	41	53	1,386	41	53	1,329	---	---	-57
Personnel benefits:									
12.1 Civilian..	---	---	87	---	---	80	---	---	-7
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	---	---	58	---	---	50	---	---	-8
22.0 Transportation of things.	---	---	98	---	---	90	---	---	-8
25.0 Other services.....	---	---	30	---	---	---	---	---	-30
26.0 Supplies and materials	---	---	93	---	---	93	---	---	---
32.0 Lands and structures	---	---	1,291	---	---	1,069	---	---	-222
99.0 Total requirements.....	---	---	3,043	---	---	2,711	---	---	-332

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

[ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE]

CONSTRUCTION, ACCESS, AND LAND ACQUISITION

For acquisition of lands or waters or interests therein, and construction [and maintenance] of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities, $2,711,000, of which $467,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.

(16 U.S.C. 594; 43 U.S.C. 2, 1181a, 1701, 1715, 1762; 69 Stat. 130; Public Law 97- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1982.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION, ACCESS, AND LAND ACQUISITION
Explanation of Proposed Language Change

The first change would permit the Bureau of Land Management to place those funds for land acquisition transferred from the Land and Water Conservation Fund into the same appropriation as the funds for easement acquisition.

The second change would permit the Bureau to place maintenance and engineering funds for Bureau lands and facilities into the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation where such authority already exists.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION, ACCESS, AND LAND ACQUISITION
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)
Costs to this Appropriation

14-1110-0-1-302	Total Estimate	To 9/30/80	81 Estimate	82 Estimate	83 Estimate	Analysis of 1983 Financing: Deduct selected resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Add selected resources and unobligated balance, end of year	Appropriation required, 1983	Appropriation required, to complete
Program by activities:									
1. Construction..	79,604	72,304	4,467	931	718	---	---	718	1,465
2. Easement acquisition.....	---	---	1,802	1,805	1,525	---	--	1,525	---
3. Land acquisition....	---	---	---	307	468	---	---	468	---
4. Maintenance	---	---	8,895	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total program costs, funded.1/	---	---	15,164	3,043	2,711	---	---	2,711	---
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	---	---	---	---	---				
10.0001 Total obligations.....	---	---	15,164	3,043	2,711				
Financing									
11.0001 Offsetting collections from: Federal funds..... ..	---	---	---	---	---				
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	---	---	- 426	---	---				
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year..	---	---	---	---	---				
40.0001 Budget authority (appropriation)..... .. .	---	---	14,768	3,043	2,711				
Relation of obligations to outlays:									
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net ..	---	---	15,164	3,043	2,711				
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.	---	---	8,661	13,155	13,274				
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year.....	---	---	-13,155	-13,274	-13,778				
90.0001 Outlays.....	---	---	10,670	2,924	2,207				

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1981, $3,063 thousand; 1982, $1,291 thousand; 1983, $1,069 thousand.

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

CONSTRUCTION, ACCESS, AND LAND ACQUISITION
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1110-0-1-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent	4,400	975	975
111.301 Positions other than full-time permanent	3,000	385	328
111.501 Other personnel compensation	150	26	26
111.901 Total personnel compensation	7,550	1,386	1,329
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	740	87	80
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	400	58	50
122.001 Transportation of things	600	98	90
124.001 Printing and reproduction	15	---	---
125.001 Other services	700	30	---
126.001 Supplies and materials	1 700	93	93
131.001 Equipment	200	---	---
132.001 Lands and structures	2,863	1,291	1,069
142.001 Insurance claims and indemnities	---	---	---
999.901 Total obligations	14,768	3,043	2,711
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

Type size: point 22 picas Case 180. d underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

CONSTRUCTION ACCESS, AND LAND ACQUISITION
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1110-0-1-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	168	- 31	41
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	342	45	53
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	5	0	0
Average GS grade	9.58	9.58	9.58
Average GS salary	23,830	25,000	25,000
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-409

Payments in Lieu
of Taxes

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Public law 94-565 (31 U.S.C. 1601), as amended, provides for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local governments in which lands administered by BLM, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and certain other agencies are located.

A current Administration legislative proposal amends this law, redesigns the formula by which payments are made and would:

- add 6 additional revenue-sharing programs to the list of programs in section 4 of the 1976 Act--payments made under section 4 programs are deducted from the PILT payment before they are made to local governments;

- include "fee lands" of the National Wildlife Reguge System (lands acquired for the Refuge System from the private domain) as "entitlement lands" for purposes of the PILT program;

- amend the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act (16 U.S.C. 715s) by deleting the authorization to make payments form appropriated funds for the fee lands in the Refuge System, thereby providing for the equal treatment of fee and reserve lands under the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act;

- require the deduction from the PILT payment of all revenues paid to a State under any of the programs listed in section 4, not just the deduction of payments "passed through" to local units of government, as the law now provides; and

- repeal section 3, which provides an additional payment to counties as compensation for lands acquired for the Redwood National Park, and additions to the National Park System and National Forest Wilderness Areas after December 31, 1970.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	FTE	Amount
Appropriation enacted to date, 1982	5	45,000
Adjustment to base and built-in changes	--	---
1983 Base	5	45,000

	1980 Actual		1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date		1983 Base		1983 Estimate		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) Over 1983 Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Comparison by Activities:										
1. Appropriation Total	5	103,000	5	45,000	5	45,000	5	45,000	---	---
Total Requirements	5	103,000	5	45,000	5	45,000	5	45,000	---	---

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Detailed Analysis of Resources by Activity and Subactivity
(in thousands of dollars)

		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	BA	103,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
	FTE-P	4	4	4	4	4
	FTE-Total	5	5	5	5	5
TOTAL	BA	103,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
	BO	108,006	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
	FTE-P	4	4	4	4	4
	FTE-Total	5	5	5	5	5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Agency Request		45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Current Policy		45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Total	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Agency Request		45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Current Policy		45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Total	BO					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Agency Request		45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Current Policy		45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation Payments in Lieu of Taxes

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	($)	45,000	45,000	45,000	---
	(FTE-P)	(4)	(4)	(4)	---
	(FTE-Total)	(5)	(5)	(5)	---

Authorization

31 U.S.C. 1601

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act, Public Law 94-565, as amended, authorizes and directs the Secretary of Interior to "make payments on a fiscal year basis to each unit of local government in which entitlement lands....are located".

Objective:

- to determine the amounts of payments for which local governments are eligible under P.L. 94-565, as amended; and
- to made payments to the extent that funds are available to all qualified recipients.

Base Program:

The base funding level provides for minimum payments to units of local governments in the amount provided in the Administration's legislative proposal currently before Congress. Of the $45,000,000, $400,000 is for administrative costs incurred by BLM, Forest Service, National Park Service and Corps of Engineers.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes	1983 Base			1983 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount
Object Class									
Personnel compensation:									
11.1 Full-time permanent.. ..	2	2	90	2	2	90	---	---	---
11.3 Other than full-time permanent..... ...	---	3	105	---	3	105	---	---	---
11.5 Other personnel compensation..... .	---	---	---	---		---	---	---	---
Total personnel compensation..	2	5	195	2	5	195	---	---	---
Personnel benefits:									
12.1 Civilian...	---	---	25	---	---	25	---	---	---
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	---	---	2	---	---	2	---	---	---
25.0 Other services.....	---	---	10	---	---	10	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	---	---	44,768	---	---	44,768	---	---	---
99.0 Total requirements.....	---	---	45,000	---	---	45,000	---	---	---

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

For payments to local units of government in lieu of taxes, $45,000,000, to be available only upon enactment of new authorization legislation, of which not to exceed $400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

(Public Law 97- making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1982.)

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1114-0-1-852	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Program by activities:			
Payments to local governments (total program costs, funded)	108,000	45,000	45,000
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders)	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations	108,000	45,000	45,000
Financing:			
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-5,000	---	---
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year	---	---	---
25.0001 Unobligated balance lapsing....	---	---	---
40.0001 Budget authority (appropriation)	103,000	45,000	45,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.....	108,000	45,000	45,000
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.....	6	---	---
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year.	---	---	---
77.0001 Adjustments in expired accounts.....	---	---	---
90.0001 Outlays	108,006	45,000	45,000
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-488

O&C Grant Lands

Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands

The Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands appropriation provides for the management of the Oregon and California Grant Lands, and the Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands for permanent forest production under the principal of sustained yield. The goals of the program are to provide a permanent supply of timber, protect watersheds, provide recreational facilities, and contribute to the economic stability of local communities. The following activities are financed under the appropriation:

1. Construction - Preliminary survey and design of projects planned in future years. No construction projects are proposed in FY 1983.

2. Access Acquisition - Forty-two easements will be acquired in support of the Timber Management program.

3. Maintenance - Maintain access roads, operate and maintain recreation facilities, and maintain administrative facilities.

4. Renewable Resource Management - Conduct reforestation, timber stand improvement, and sale of timber including mortality salvage and commercial thinning, forest genetics, protection, research, and other resource management actions on O&C lands.

5. Planning and Data Management - Prepare and update Bureau planning system documents and pay for automated data processing costs related to the management of O&C lands and their resources.

Status of the O&C Grant Land Fund is as follows:	($000s)
Carryover into FY 1982	- 0 -
Estimated new budget authority FY 1982	54,988,000
Total available FY 1982	54,988,000
Obligations FY 1982	54,988,000
Carryover into FY 1983	- 0 -
Proposed appropriation	59,883,000
Total available FY 1983	59,883,000
Obligations FY 1983	59,883,000
Carryover into FY 1984	- 0 -

Historically, new budget authority in the O&C fund was a direct function of current year receipts from the harvest of timber and other commercial products on the O&C lands and was, therefore, largely uncontrollable. Annual appropriations generally exceeded current program requirements and unobligated balances carried over into subsequent years.

These balances normally provided a reserve against periods when conditions might reduce both the levels of timber harvesting and the projected new budget authority. Thus, the availability of funds in excess of planned obligations provided necessary flexibility to react to current conditions in western Oregon and meet planned levels of activity even though current year receipts might not, in and of themselves, support such levels.

During fiscal years 1980 and 1981, economic conditions resulted in receipt levels that failed to generate appropriations that could adequately fund required management activities in western Oregon. Accumulated balances have been eliminated, the O&C management program has been curtailed, and in FY 1980 $5 million from fire management funds were "borrowed" to allow for minimum level of management in western Oregon in 1980. 1/

For FY 1982 Congress has proposed a direct appropriation of $54,988,000 for the O&C appropriation. A direct appropriation is also being requested for FY 1983. This approach will eliminate the difficulties in projecting appropriation levels as a result of economic fluctuations and permit more orderly program planning and management of the lands in western Oregon.

The proposed FY 1983 O&C Program by activity is as follows:

1.	Construction	$ 3,067,000
2.	Access Acquisition	824,000
3.	Maintenance	7,200,000
4.	Renewable Resource Management	48,340,000
5.	Planning and Data Management	452,000
	Total FY 1983	$59,883,000

1/ The $5 million loan will be "paid back" using funds unobligated at the end of FY 1981.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changea:	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Obligationa approved to date, 1982	---	---	1,110	$ 54,988
Adjustments to base and built-in changes:				
Construction Program decreases (zero base program)	---	-3,641	---	---
Subtotal adjustments to base and built-in changes ...	---	---	---	- 3,641
1983 Base	---	---	1,110	$ 51,347

	1981 Actual		1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date		1983 Base		1983 Estimate		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1983 Baae	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Comparison by activities:										
1. Construction										
A. Building Construction	6	60	3	58	3	---	1	35	-2	+35
B. Recreation Construction	9	150	6	150	6	---	---	---	-6	---
C. Transportation Construction	9	390	9	3,433	9	---	3	3,032	-6	+3,032
Subtotal	24	600	18	3,641	---	---	4	3,067	-14	+3,067
2. Access Acquisition										
A. Access Acquisition Subtotal	15	600	15	824	15	824	15	824	---	---
3. Maintenance										
A. Building Maintenance	8	600	8	640	8	640	8	640	---	---
B. Recreation Maintanance	36	1,200	36	1,203	36	1,203	36	1,403	---	+200
C. Transportation Maintenance	137	3,242	123	5,157	123	5,157	123	5,157	---	---
Subtotal	181	5,042	167	7,000	167	7,000	167	7,200	---	+200
4. Renewable Resource Management										
A. Timber Management and Protection	709	13,500	612	16,508	612	16,508	635	19,069	+23	+2,561
B. Timber Development	220	21,729	203	23,862	203	23,862	203	26,697	---	+2,835
C. Other Forest Resources	73	1,500	72	2,574	72	2,574	73	2,574	+1	---
Subtotal	1,002	36,729	887	42,944	887	42,944	911	48,340	+24	---
5. Planning and Data Management										
A. Planning	32	600	17	428	17	428	6	247	-11	-181
B. Data Management	8	228	6	151	6	151	7	205	+1	+54
Subtotal	40	828	23	579	23	579	13	452	-10	+127
INCREASES OR DECREASES										+8,536
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	1,262	43,799	1,110	54,988	1,110	51,347	1,110	59,883	---	59,883

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Detailed Analysis of Resources by Activity and Subactivity
(in thousands of dollars)

		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands						
Construction	BA	600	3,641	3,067	3,067	2,817
	FTE-P	16	12	3	3	3
	FTE-Total	24	18	4	4	4
Access Acquisition	BA	600	824	824	824	757
	FTE-P	14	15	15	15	15
	FTE-Total	15	15	15	15	15
Maintenance	BA	5,042	7,000	7,200	7,200	6,613
	FTE-P	108	148	148	148	148
	FTE-Total	181	167	167	167	167
Renewable Resource Management	BA	36,729	42,944	48,340	48,340	44,398
	FTE-P	594	791	804	804	804
	FTE-Total	1,002	887	911	911	911
Planning and Data Management	BA	828	579	452	452	415
	FTE-P	23	17	13	13	13
	FTE-Total	40	23	13	13	13
TOTAL	BA	43,799	54,988	59,883	59,883	55,000
	BO	44,238	42,890	57,278	57,278	52,580
	FTE-P	755	983	983	983	983
	FTE-Total	1,262	1,110	1.110	1,110	1,110

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Oregon & California Grant Lands	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		59,883	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900
Agency Request		59,883	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900
Current Policy		57,500	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900
Total	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		59,883	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900
Agency Request		59,883	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900
Current Policy		57,500	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900
Total	BO	57,278	66,700	68,300	69,900	69,900
Reduced Level (T-5%)		57,278	66,700	68,300	69,900	69,900
Agency Request		55,000	66,700	68,300	69,900	69,900
Current Policy						

Estimates based on conservative receipt estimates of outyear receipts.

Justification of Program and Performance

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1181 P.L. 75-405	The Conservation of Timber on Certain Lands in Oregon Act of 1937 provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from the Revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands.
53 Stat. 753	The Act of May 24, 1939 relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands located in Western Oregon.
16 U.S C. 594 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315	The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.
P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 applies to all "public lands" which include the O&C Grant Lands by definition (43 U.S.C. 1702). However, in the event that any provision of this Act is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail.

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 USC 1181) provided that revenues from the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands be distributed according to the following formula:

1. Fifty percent to the 18 O&C counties;

2. Twenty-five percent to the 18 O&C counties after delinquent tax claims were paid and after the United States Treasury was reimbursed for money advanced to make payments in lieu of taxes prior to 1937; and

3. Twenty-five percent to the general fund of the Treasury to be made available upon appropriation by Congress to administer the O&C lands.

By 1951, the Treasury was repaid in full for money advanced to make payments in lieu of taxes, and according to the O&C Act the 18 counties were entitled to 75 percent of the receipts. However, in 1953 the counties offered to return one-third (or 25 percent of total receipts) to the United States for the exclusive development and management of O&C lands.

Since 1953, Congress has appropriated a portion of the returned receipts for management of the O&C lands. Since 1960, the full 25 percent of aggregate receipts has been appropriated by Congress under the Oregon and California Grant Land Fund Appropriation.

In FY 1982 for the first time as a result of existing uncertain economic conditions a direct appropriation of $54,988,000 has been proposed by Congress to eliminate the uncertainty associated with revenues because of fluctuating receipts from timber sales. Under the Congressional FY 1982 proposal the 25 percent of receipts formerly appropriated would now be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury. BLM's FY 1983 O&C appropriation request is a continuation of this approach.

Construction Program Synopsis

1. Construction: Fiscal Year 1982, $3,641,000, Fiscal Year 1983, $3,067,000: a decrease of $574,000.

FY 1983 Program
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)				
	Change from FY 1982	FTE-P	Total Program	FTE-Total	Explanation
A.	- 23	(-1)	35	(1)	Building Construction
B.	- 150	(-2)	0	(--)	Recreation Construction
C.	- 401	(-5)	3,032	(2)	Transportation Construction
	- 574		3,067		

Subactivity	FY 82 Program	FY 83 Estimate	Change
Building Construction	58	35	- 23
Recreation Construction	150	0	- 150
Transportation Construction	3,433	3,032	- 401
Total	3,641	3,067	- 574

There are no construction projects proposed in FY 1983 within the BLM program which consists of aggregate production, and survey, design and analysis of future project proposals. A breakdown of the FY 1983 program is as follows:

Subactivity	BLM	U.S.F.S	Total
Building Construction	35	0	35
Recreation Construction	0	0	0
Transportation Construction	582	2,450	3,032
Total	617	2,450	3,067

FY 1983 Program

Activity: 1. Construction
Subactivity: A. Building Construction

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

	1982 Program	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements ($)	58	35	- 23
(FTE-P)	(2)	(1)	(-1)
(FTE-Total)	(3)	(1)	(-2)

A. Building Construction

Objectives:

This program provides for construction of buildings required for administration of the O&C Grant Lands resource management programs. The FY 1983 projects include:

Survey, Design, and Administration	$ 35,000
Total	$ 35,000

SURVEY, DESIGN, AND ADMINISTRATION $ 35,000

This funding will provide capability for planning, survey, design, and analysis of program needs subsequent to the budget year and for administration of ongoing construction contracts.

FY 1983 Program

Activity: 1. Construction
Subactivity: A. Recreation Construction

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

	1982 Program	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements ($)	150	--	- 150
(FTE-P)	(3)	(-)	(-3)
(FTE-Total)	(6)	(-)	(-6)

B. Recreation Construction

Objectives

This program provides for planning, site studies, survey and design for construction, and upgrading of recreation facilities on O&C Grant Lands.

No funding is proposed for BLM recreation construction in FY 1983, because of severe funding limitations in FY 1981 and FY 1982 workload has been restricted to survey and design of projects in future years and administration of projects funded in previous years. In FY 1983 there are no projects to administer from previous years and design of the highest priority projects in the future has essentially been completed.

FY 1983 Program

Activity: 1. Construction
Subactivity: C. Transportation Construction

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Program	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
(1) BLM	($)	3,391	582	-2,809
	(FTE-P)	(7)	(2)	(-5)
	(FTE-Total)	(9)	(3)	(-6)
(2) Forest Service	($)	42	2,450	+2,408
	(FTE-P)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	(FTE-Total)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total Requirements	($)	3,433	3,032	- 401
	(FTE-P)	(7)	(2)	(-5)
	(FTE-Total)	(9)	(3)	(-6)

C. Tranportation Construction

Objectives
(BLM)

The transportation construction program provides for survey, design, and construction of access roads to support western Oregon's timber management program. Road systems must be planned and constructed sufficiently ahead of actual timber sales to insure an orderly, well balanced schedule of timber harvest.

Aggregate Production	$ 500,000
Survey, Design, and Administration	$ 82,000
Total	$ 82,000

AGGREGATE PRODUCTION: $500,000

To provide 50,000 cubic yards of rock aggregate necessary for construction of timber access roads.

SURVEY, DESIGN, AND ADMINISTRATION: $82,000

To provide capability for planning, survey, design, and analysis of program needs subsequent to the budget year and for administration of ongoing construction projects.

Access Acquisition Program Synopsis

2. Access Acquisition: Fiscal Year 1982, $824,000; Fiscal Year 1983, $824,000; no change.

FY 1983 Program
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)

Amount	FTE-P	Total Program	FTE-Total	Explanation
A. (--)	(--)	$824	15	Access Acquisition

FY 1983 Program

Activity: 2. Access Acquisition
Subactivity: A. Access Acquisition

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Program	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	($)	824	824	824	--
	(FTE-P)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(--)

Objectives:

This program acquires access across private lands as required to support the Western Oregon timber management program.

To provide an orderly, well balanced timber harvest program, acquisition of legal and physical access to O&C lands through easement purchases is required in advance of road construction or road use for the removal of forest products.

The proposed acquisition program for FY 1983 consists of acquisitions of 42 easements to public lands providing access to 400 million board feet of timber valued at $96 million.

Activities included in the proposed funding level include right-of-way surveys, acquisition negotiations, appraisals, payment for easements, title services, and processing agreements for exchange of road use.

Maintenance Program Synopsis

2. Maintenance: Fiscal Year 1982, $7,000,000; Fiscal Year 1983, $7,200,000, an increased of $200,000.

FY 1983 Program
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)

	Change from FY 1982	FTE-P	Total Program	FTE-Total	Explanation
A.	(--)	(--)	$ 640	7	Building Maintenance
B.	+200	(--)	1,403	29	Recreation Maintenance
C.	(--)	(--)	5,157	112	Transportation Maintenance
	(--)	(--)	$ 7,200	167	

Subactivity	FY 1982 Program	FY 1983 Estimate	Change
Building Maintenance	640	640	(--)
Recreation Maintenance	1,203	1,403	(--)
Transportation Maintenance	5,157	5,157	(--)
Total	7,000	7,200	(--)

FY 1983 Program

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: A. Building Maintenance

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

	1982 Program	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements ($)	640	640	640	(--)
(FTE-P)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(--)
(FTE-Total)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(--)

Objectives:

- inspection of all buildings, yards, and parking lots and identification of needed repairs;
- repair of interior and exterior of buildings as required;
- repair and/or replacement of water sewage and electrical utility systems that do not met safety and health codes; and
- resurface of parking areas, repair of fences, and upkeep on landscaping at administrative facilities.

Base Program: $640,000

The base program in FY 1983 provides essential maintenance on about 147,000 square feet of office space; 158,000 square feet of other space such as warehouses, seed cleaning buildings, and road maintenance shops; about 143 acres of wareyards, landscaped areas, parking lots; and facilities at the Bureau's two tree seed nurseries.

FY 1983 Program

Activity: 3. Maintenance
Subactivity: B. Recreation Maintenance

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

	1982 Program	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
1. BLM ($)	1,203	1,203	1,203	--
(FTE-P)	(29)	(29)	(29)	--
(FTE-Total)	(36)	(36)	(36)	--
2. Forest Service ($)	--	--	200	+200
(FTE-P)	--	(--)	(--)	(--)
(FTE-Total)	--	(--)	(--)	(--)
Total Requirements ($)	1,203	1,203	1,403	+200
(FTE-P)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(--)
(FTE-Total)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(--)

Objectives:

This program maintains developed and undeveloped sites to provide a safe, healthy environment for the public users and protect prior capital investments of the United States.

Base Program:

The base program consists of maintaining 850 family units in the O&C counties of Western Oregon. This includes providing such services as garbage collection and disposal, sanitation upkeep, and monitoring drinking water in 42 developed systems. In addition, hazard reduction activities will be undertaken in 25 developed sites.

Increase for FY 1983: +$200,000

For maintenance of recreation facilities in western Oregon administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

FY 1983 Program

Activity: 3. Maintenance
Subactivity: C. Transportation Maintenance

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Program	FY 19 2 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	5,157	5,157	5,157	--
	(FTP-P)	(112)	(112)	(112)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(123)	(123)	(123)	(--)

Objectives:

This program maintains forest roads to permit efficient land and resource management through improved physical access to insure an even flow of logs to utilization centers and to reduce potential erosion hazards on surfaced and unsurfaced roads. In addition, it provides safe access to forest land for the forest industry and the general public.

Base Program:

The base program provides maintenance on about 5,900 miles of timber access roads in Western Oregon. This includes 1,100 miles of lower priority road that is maintained every other year. Maintenance efforts will be concentrated on normal preventive maintenance work as well as corrective maintenance geared to reduce the long-run costs of major reconstruction of existing roads and drainage structures. Correction of erosion problems which generate off-site water quality degradation will also have high priority.

FY 1983 PROGRAM

Activity: 4. Renewable Resource Management
Subactivity: A. Timber Management and Protection

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Program	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Timber Management	$	13,421	13,421	15,918	+2,497
	(FTE-P)	(532)	(532)	(560)	(+12)
	(FTE-Total)	(594)	(594)	(635)	(+23)
Timber Protection	$	3,087	3,087	3,151	+ 64
	(FTE-P)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(--)
Total Requirements	$	16,508	16,508	19,069	+2,561
	(FTE-P)	(548)	(548)	(560)	(+12)
	(FTE-Total)	(612)	(612)	(635)	(+23)

Objectives:

Timber Management - This program provides for the layout, measurement, appraisal, sale, and administration of timber sale contracts to support an annual allowable cut of 1.1 billion board feet from O&C and intermingled public domain and Coos Bay Wagon Road land in Western Oregon.

Timber Protection - This program provides fire protection for O&C timber resources.

Base Program: $16,508,000

Timber Management - The revested O&C grant lands and other intermingled Federal lands are managed for permanent forest production in accordance with the Act of August 28, 1937, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. These acts require that the O&C lands be managed as a permanent source of timber in conformance with the principle of sustained yield. Management practices utilized to meet the allowable cut include clear cut harvesting or residual old growth timber stands, commercial thinnings, select cuttings, and mortality salvage.

The management of more than 500 timber sale contracts annually provide an annual flow of timber to local industry, from 800 million to 1.5 billion board feet, depending on lumber market conditions and the rate of harvest by BLM timber sale purchasers.

Estimated receipts from forest management activities in Western Oregon are as follows:

	(In millions of dollars)		
	FY 1981 Estimated	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Estimated
O&C Grant Lands	$185	$240	$270
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands	$ 8	$ 11	$ 12
Total	$193	$251	$282

Timber Protection - Fire protection for the 2.4 million acres of Bureau-administered lands in Western Oregon is contracted to the State of Oregon and local fire protection associations. BLM supports the protection effort by advance construction of firebreaks and helipads and by snag felling, both essential to the overall fire control and protection effort. The base program also includes reduction of hazardous fuels.

Increase for FY 1983 +$2,561,000

Timber Management: +$2,497,000

The $2,497,000 increase will be used to fund additional costs associated with implementing the Salem and Coos Bay Districts' allowable cut plans which will be completed in FY 1982. The additional costs are related to the increased use of special marking and cutting practices (partial cuts) and environmental protection measures taken to reduce the impacts of the timber harvest activities. These protection measures include layout of sales for specialized yarding equipment to reduce soil compaction and erosion, stream side buffers to reduce erosion and enhance water quality, and commercial thinning and salvage sales in buffer areas that provide stream-side protection.

Timber Protection: +$64,000

The $64,000 increase will offset increasing costs of the contractual agreement with the State of Oregon.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed increase of $2,282,000 is as follows:

Permanent positions	113,900
Positions other than permanent	430,100
Total personnel compensation	544,000
Personnel benefits	65,300
Travel and transportaton of persons	48,300
Other Services	225,000
Supplies and materials	23,400
Equipment	69,000
Lands and Structures	1,586,000
Total	$2,561,000

FY 1983 Program

Activity: 4. Renewable Resource Management
Subactivity: B. Timber Development

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 1982 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
1. BLM ($)	23,862	23,862	25,847	+1,985
(FTE-P)	(182)	(182)	(182)	--
(FTE-Total)	(203)	(203)	(203)	--
1. Forest Service ($)	--	--	850	+850
(FTE-P)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
(FTE-Total)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Total Requirements $	23,862	23,862	26,697	+ 2,835
(FTP-P)	(182)	(182)	(182)	(--)
(FTP-Total)	(203)	(203)	(203)	(--)

Objectives:

- implement environmentally sound forest development practices on the O&C lands including planting, thinning, site and stand work and pest control to maximise forest productivity and sales value.

Base Program: $23,508,000

Intensive forest development practices include precommercial thinning site improvement, stand conversion, reforestation, genetic improvement, and forest fertilization.

By FY 1983 a new generation of Management Framework Plans (MFP's) and allowable cut plans will have been completed in Western Oregon. These plans incorporate timber development practices in establishing the allowable cut levels. Benefit/cost analyses are performed on the planned practices to insure that the value of additional timber produced exceeds the cost of the investments. If planned investments are not undertaken then the allowable cut levels must be reduced to maintain an even flow of timber annually from the O&C lands.

Under the new MFP's, land uses have and are being adjusted. Some base lands that were previously classified as commercial timber lands are being reclassified for other uses such as buffer strips for wild, scenic and other rivers; wildlife areas; and for watershed protection. As a result, the diminished land base must be offset by increased growth to minimize any reduction in the allowable cut level.

Some quantifiable outputs from the base program are:

	(acres)
Reforestation	36,000
Land Treatments	43,000
Stand Improvement	26,000

Included in the base program is $300,000 to partially fund BLM's share the Forestry Intensified Research Program (FIR) to develop improved reforestation and timber stand improvement technology. Other participants in the program are the Forest Service, the Oregon State Forestry Department and various industrial and private land owners. The program was initiated in 1978 because in some areas of Western Oregon and Northern California reforestation efforts were not fully successful. More than 100,000 acres of O&C lands with timber valued at $25 million have been removed from the allowable cut base because of reforestation problems.

The FIR program consists of two phases the adaptive phase and the fundamental research phase. Funding for the adaptive phase is included in the base program and emphasises research into artificial regeneration, reforestation systems, improved growth and yield information, and improved road construction technology.

Increase for FY 1983 +$2,835,000

Timber Development: +$985,000

The program increase will fund additional improvements associated within the Salem and Coos Bay Districts' allowable cut plans. Increase outputs are:

	(acres)
Reforestation	+1,300
Land Treatments	+2,600
Stand Improvement	+2,500

FIR Research Program: +$1,000,000

This additional funding will fund BLM's share of the second phase of the Forestry Intensified Research Program. The second phase, the fundemental research phase is to develop:

- reliable reforestation systems for problem sites;
- a site classification system to identify specific silvicultural practices;
- improved stand Management Practices; and
- genetically improved strains of softwoods suited for problem sites.

BLM has been unable because of funding limitations in the O&C appropriation to contribute to this second phase since FY 1980. (A House and Senate Appropriation Committee recommendation to add $1,000,000 for the program in the MLR appropriation in FY 1982 is pending in Congress.)

Forest Service Timber Development: +$850,000

For timber development practices on O&C lands within National Forest Boundaries.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed increase of $2,835,000 is as follows:

	BLM	USFS	Total
Other Services	$1,000,000	--	$1,000,000
Lands and Structures	985,000	$850,000	1,835,000
	$1,985,000	$850,000	$2,835,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 4. Renewable Resource Management
Subactivity: C. Other Forest Resources

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	2,574	2,574	2,574	--
	(FTP-P)	(62)	(62)	(62)	(--)
	(FTP-Total)	(72)	(72)	(73)	(+1)

Objectives:

This program provides management capabilities for renewable resources other than timber that are managed in Western Oregon. Range, watershed, and wildlife management programs operate in concert to stabilize and improve public rangeland, soil, watershed, and wildlife habitat. Recreation management activities are directed to developing, managing and conserving recreation resources.

Base Program: $2,574,000

The base program funds the following activities in Western Oregon:

- Range Management ($223,000)

  ° supervise 156 grazing allotments and maintain 23 rangeland improvements for the benefit of small livestock owners who are presently authorized 24,000 AUM's annual grazing use and

  ° continue to develop the Medford environmental impact statement for grazing started in FY 1981 and scheduled for completion in FY 1983.

- Recreation Management ($366,000)

  ° manage Rogue Wild River, Pacific Crest Trail, and 1.0 million visitor use days annually at developed and undeveloped recreation use areas; and

  ° protect 114 Cultural and Natural History properties.

- Soil, Water and Air Management ($645,000)

  ° conduct water quality activities pursuant to an agreement with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality; and

  ° meet the objectives of the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and executive orders by preparing studies, implementing projects, and monitoring the effectiveness of land use practices to maintain and enhance these resources.

- Wildlife Management ($1,000,000)

  ° supervise 13 habitat management plans, develop 65 wildlife facilities, and improve 4 miles of stream habitat.

The distribution of the program is as follows:

	($000)		
	FY 1982	FY 1983	(+) Increase (-) Decrease
Range Management	340	563	+ 223
Recreation Management	366	366	--
Soil, Water, and Air Management	735	645	- 90
Wildlife Management	1,133	1,000	- 133
Total	$2,574	$2,574	--

The $223,000 increase in the Range program is necessary to complete the court ordered Medford EIS.

Program reductions in Soil, Water, and Air Management and Wildlife Management reflect a decrease in inventories on MFP's which will be complete by FY 1983.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 5. Planning and Data Management
Subactivity: A. Planning

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	428	428	247	-181
	(FTP-P)	(11)	(11)	(6)	(-5)
	(FTP-Total)	(17)	(17)	(6)	(-11)

Objectives:

The basic objective of this planning program is to insure that BLM management programs are properly coordinated with each other, with local and state governments, and with private land owners.

Base Program: $428,000

The program provides for completion of Management Framework Plan (MFP) decision documents, 3 MFP ammendments, and monitoring of MFP's completed in prior years. By FY 1983 MFP's and associated court-ordered Timber EISs will be completed.

Reduction for FY 1983: -$181,000

The program decrease is the result of the completion of major planning efforts in Western Oregon. The FY 1983 program consists of MFP monitoring, preplanning (one FY 1983 Resource Management Plan (RMP)) and completion of required MFP ammendments.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed decrease of $181,000 is as follows:

Full time permanent	$ 73,000
Positions other than permanent	$ 88,000
Total personnel compensation	161,000
Personnel benefits	20,000
Total	$181,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 5. Planning and Data Management
Subactivity: B. Data Management

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements ($)	151	151	205	+ 54
(FTP-P)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(+1)
(FTP-Total)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(+1)

Objectives:

This program provides for the continued development of an information system to operate, coordinate, and control a large volume data base in an effective and efficient manner to support the O&C management program in Western Oregon.

Base Program: $151,000

The Western Oregon data management operations are an integral part of the BLM plan for Information Systems Management. The program will provide ADP support for 500 timber sale computations, road design, timber bid analysis, timber production classification, monitoring of the Small Business Administration set-aside timber sale program, and for recomputing allowable cut alternatives.

Increase for FY 1983: +$54,000

The proposed increase consists of $25,000 to increase system user support capability, $16,500 for additional equipment and $12,500 to replace existing equipment.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed increase of $54,000 is as follows:

Full time permanent	$ 22,000
Total personnel compensation	22,000
Personnel benefits	3,000
Equipment	29,000
Total	$ 54,000

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands	1983 Base			1983 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount
Object Class									
Personnel compensation:									
11.1 Full-time permanent...	646	603	15,780	646	603	15,780	---	---	---
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.	---	507	5,419	---	507	5,419	---	---	---
11.5 Other personnel compensation.	---	---	810	---	---	810	---	---	---
Total personnel compensation..	646	1,110	22,009	646	1,110	22,009	---	---	---
Personnel benefits:									
12.1 Civilian...	---	---	2,201	---	---	2,201	---	---	---
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..... ..	---	---	479	---	---	479	---	---	---
22.0 Transportation of things.	---	---	1,136	---	---	1,136	---	---	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction....	---	---	35	---	---	50	---	---	+15
25.0 Other services.....	---	---	10,840	---	---	12,575	---	---	+1,735
26.0 Supplies and materials	---	---	3,409	---	---	3,419	---	---	+10
31.0 Equipment.....	---	---	599	---	---	697	---	---	+98
32.0 Lands and structures	---	---	10,635	---	---	17,313	---	---	+6,678
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities..... .	---	---	4	---	---	4	---	---	---
99.0 Total requirements.....	---	---	51,347	---	---	59,883	---	---	+8,536

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; $54,988,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: Provided further, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation: Provided further, That twenty-five per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876). $59,883,000

(16 U.S.C. 583,594; 43 U.S.C. 2, 1181a-f; 69 Stat. 374; Public Law 97- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1982.)

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302	19 actual 81	19 estimate 82	19 estimate 83
Program by activities			
Direct program:			
1. Construction...	600	3,641	3,067
3. Access acquisition.....	600	824	824
3. Maintenance..	5,042	7,000	7,200
4. Renewable resource management...	36,729	42,944	48,340
5. Planning and data management....	828	579	452
Total direct program	43,799	54,988	59,883
Reimbursable program:			
2. Maintenance	---	---	---
Total program costs, funded 1/	43,799	54,988	59,883
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations.....	43,799	54,988	59,883
Financing:			
11.0001 Offsetting collections from: Federal funds.....	---	---	---
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-2,549	---	---
23.4001 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	5,000	---	---
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year.	---	---	---
39.0001 Budget authority..... ...	46,250	54,988	59,883
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS (cont.)
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Budget authority:			
40.0001 Appropriation (definite).....	---	54,988	59,883
40.0001 Appropriation (indefinite), special fund).....	46,250	---	---
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.. ...	43,799	54,988	59,883
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year...	19,724	19,285	31,383
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year.	-19,285	-31,383	-33,988
90.0001 Outlays.....	44,238	42,890	57,278

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1981, $9,612 thousand; 1982, $13,249 thousand; 1983, $15,476 thousand.

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34B

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent	13,566	15,360	15,360
111.301 Other than full-time permanent	4,689	5,309	5,309
111.501 Other personnel compensation	663	750	750
111.901 Total personnel compensation	18,918	21,419	21,419
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	1,891	2,141	2,141
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	356	404	404
122.001 Transportation of things	946	1,071	1,071
124.001 Printing and reproduction	31	35	50
125.001 Other services	7,838	10,124	11,389
126.001 Supplies and materials	3,003	3,399	3,409
131.001 Equipment	516	579	677
132.001 Lands and structures	9,096	12,670	14,799
142.001 Insurance claims and indemnities	4	4	4
199.001 Subtotal, direct obligations	42,599	51,846	55,363
Reimbursable obligations:			
232.001 Lands and structures	---	---	---
999.001 Total obligations, Bureau of Land Management	42,599	51,846	55,363
	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

(Mono cast: 21.5)

GPO:1964—O-732-460

Type size: point 22 picas Case 180. ed underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34B

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS (cont.)
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS:			
Personnel compensation:			
311.101 Full-time permanent	377	420	420
311.301 Other than full-time permanent	130	110	110
311.501 Other personnel compensation	18	60	60
311.901 Total personnel compensation	525	590	590
Personnel benefits:			
312.101 Civilian	52	60	60
321.001 Travel and transportation of persons	10	75	75
322.001 Transportation of things	26	65	65
324.001 Printing and reproduction	1	---	---
325.001 Other services	241	716	1,186
326.001 Supplies and materials	83	10	10
331.001 Equipment	10	20	20
332.001 Lands and structures	252	1,606	2,514
342.001 Insurance claims and indemnities	---	---	---
399.001 Subtotal, allocation accounts	1,200	3,142	4,520
999.901 Total obligations	43,799	54,988	59,883
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Interior - Bureau of Land Management	42,599	51,846	55,363
Agriculture - Forest Service	---	42	3,500
Transportation - Federal High. Admin	1,200	3,100	1,020
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-737-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Bureau of Land Management:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	809	646	646
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	1,262	1,110	1,110
Full-time equivalent of over-time and holiday hours	30	30	30
Average GS grade	9.58	9.58	9.58
Average GS salary	23,830	25,000	25,000
Average salary of ungraded positions	25,480	26,700	26,700
Allocation Accounts			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	25	25	25
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	62	62	62
Full-time equivalent of over-time and holiday hours	0	0	0
Average GS grade	9.58	9.58	9.58
Average GS salary	23,830	25,000	25,000
Average salary of ungraded positions	25,480	26,700	26,700
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-400

Range Improvements

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Range Improvements

This appropriation is derived from grazing fees and certain mineral leasing receipts collected during the previous year. Grazing fees from public lands and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands and mineral leasing receipts from the Farm Tenant Act lands are available for appropriation. When appropriated, the funds are used to construct or develop a structure, practice or treatment used to rehabilitate, protect, or improve the public lands.

With passage of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, a grazing fee formula was established and took effect on March 1, 1979. PRIA also restricted fee increases or decreases to 25 percent of the previous year's fee. The 1981 grazing fee of $2.31 per animal unit month (AUM) is expected to decrease to $2.05 in FY 1982, resulting in a decrease in the Range Improvements appropriation from $13.5 million to $12.0 million in FY 1983.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Range Improvements

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	FTE	Amount
Estimated 1982	223	$13,500
Adjustment to base and built-in changes	--	--
1983 Base	223	$13,500

	1981 Actual		1982 Appropriation Enacted To Date		1983 Base		1983 Estimate		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1983 Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Comparison by activities:										
1. Range Improvements										
A. Public Land	210	11,107	210	11,875	210	11,875	210	10,445	--	-1,430
B. Farm Tenant Act Lands	13	1,335	13	950	13	950	13	850	--	- 100
C. Administrative Expenses	--	675	--	675	--	675	--	675	--	--
Decrease									--	-1,530
Total Requirements	223	13,117	223	13,500	223	13,500	223	11,970		

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Detailed Analysis of Resources by Activity and Subactivity
(in thousands of dollars)

		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
Appropriation Range Inprovements						
Range Improvements	BA	13,117	13,500	11,970	11,970	15,000
	FTE-P	186	186	186	186	186
	FTE-Total	223	223	223	223	223
TOTAL	BA	13,117	13,500	11,970	11,970	15,000
	BO	13,117	13,500	11,970	11,970	15,000
	FTE-P	186	186	186	186	186
	FTE-Total	223	223	223	223	223

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Range Improvements	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		11,970	12,286	13,202	14,046	14,890
Agency Request		11,970	12,286	13,202	14,046	14,890
Current Policy		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		11,970	12,286	13,202	14,046	14,890
Agency Request		11,970	12,286	13,202	14,046	14,890
Current Policy		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total	BO					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		11,970	12,286	13,202	14,046	14,890
Agency Request		11,970	12,286	13,202	14,046	14,890
Current Policy		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Range Improvements

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted To Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Improvement to Public Lands	($)	11,875	11,875	10,445	-1,430
	(FTE-P)	(176)	(176)	(176)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(210)	(210)	(210)	(--)
Farm Tenant Act Lands	($)	950	950	950	-100
	(FTE-P)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(--)
Administrative Expenses	($)	675	675	675	(--)
Total Requirements	$	13,500	13,500	11,970	-1,530
	(FTE-P)	(186)	(186)	(186)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(223)	(223)	(223)	(--)

43 U.S.C. 1701
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides that fifty percent of grazing fees are available for appropriation. Half the appropriated amount is to be spent within the same BLM district which generated grazing receipts; the remaining half may be utilized as the Secretary directs. Use of the appropriation is limited to on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection and improvement of grazing lands. The policy is to include project survey and design and project construction, but excluding maintenance, environmental analysis, administration activities such as issuing improvement permits and removal of excess wild horses and burros.

30 U.S.C. 355

The Mineral Leasing of Acquired Lands Act provides that "all receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of this chapter shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease, the intent of this provision being that this chapter shall not effect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands...."

43 U.S.C. 315 P.L. 73-482	The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for active management of public rangelands including regulation of livestock grazing and improvement of the productive capability of the public range.
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 provides for improving the range condition of the public rangelands and establishes a minimum of $10,000,000 annually in this appropriation notwithstanding the level of grazing fees collected.
7 U.S.C. 1012-1013A 50 Stat. 522 P.L. 75-210	The Farm Tenant Act of 1937 ("Bankhead-Jones Act") provides for management of acquired farm tenant lands and construction and maintenance of range improvements.
E.O. 11988 February 10, 1977	Floodplain Management provides for federally funded actions or assistance in construction and improvements involving floodplains.
E.O. 11990 May 24, 1977	Wetlands Protection provides for federally funded actions or assistance in construction and improvements involving wetlands.

Objectives:

- to rehabilitate, protect, and improve rangeland conditions through seeding and reseeding, soil and vegetation treatments, fence construction, weed control, and water development.

Base Program: $13,500,000

This appropriation finances two activities: (1) improvements to public lands and (2) improvements to lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Except for the land status, the two activities are alike both in objectives and in work accomplished.

Budget authority is established through legislation as 50 percent of the grazing receipts from the previous year. However, passage of the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-514) provided for a minimum appropriation of $10,000,000 for the Range Improvement appropriation. The entire appropriation is used for on-the-ground rangeland improvements. Out of this appropriation, half must be used in the districts from which the fees were collected; the other half may be used for rangeland improvement practices as the Secretary directs. These funds are used to implement grazing management systems, wildlife habitat management systems, and watershed improvement practices.

BLM has established a new policy on use of Range Improvements funds. Beginning in 1984, the "Rangeland Improvements" account will be used exclusively for on-the-ground development and project survey and design. Other expenses associated with placing improvements on-the-ground (such

as contracting, typing, filing, and environmental analysis) will be borne by the Grazing Management program or other appropriate resource program. At the same time the livestock operator will be responsible for maintenance of existing and future improvements regardless of whether the United States paid for the improvement initially. The livestock operator receives a credit in the present grazing fee formula for maintenance, so this policy is shifting responsibility to reflect that credit. This policy will be implemented through a phase-in period of 3 years. This reduces the need for funding for maintenance in the Grazing Management account and eliminates the need in the Range Improvements appropriation. Land treatments will still be maintained by BLM.

Accomplishments with the Range Improvements base funds are as follows:

Workload Measure	FY 1982	FY 1983 Base	Change
Development			
Water facilities (#)	355	460	+ 105
Fence (miles)	475	550	+ 75
Management facilities (#)	88	110	+ 22
Projects surveyed and designed	1,080	1,195	+ 115
Maintenance			
Water facilities	1,590	--	-1,590
Fence	975	--	- 975
Management facilities	140	--	- 140

Decrease for FY 1983: $1,530,000

A decrease of $1,530,000 is anticipated in FY 1983 because of expected lower grazing fees. The grazing fee of $2.31 per animal unit month (AUM) in FY 1981 is expected to decrease to $2.05 per AUM in FY 1982. The decrease will reduce on-the-ground project development as indicated below:

Workload Measure	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Proposed	Change
Development			
Water facilities (#)	460	260	-200
Fence (miles)	550	400	-150
Management facilities (#)	110	70	-40
Projects surveyed and designed (#)	1,195	945	-250

Object Class Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $1,530,000 reduction is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Transportation of things			$ 10,000
Supplies and materials			460,000
Equipment			30,000
Lands and Structures			1,030,000
Total			-$1,530,000

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Range Improvement Fund

		1983 Base			1983 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
		Pos.	Ave No.	Amount	Pos.	Ave No.	Amount	Pos.	Ave No.	Amount
Object Class:										
	Personnel compensation:									
11.1	Full-time permanent	80	74	1,940	80	74	1,940	--	--	--
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	--	149	2,310	--	149	2,310	--	--	--
11.5	Other personnel compensation	--	--	130	--	--	130	--	--	--
Total	personnel compensation	80	223	4,380	80	223	4,380	--	--	--
	Personnel benefits:									
12.1	Civilian			420			420			--
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons			190			190			--
22.0	Transportation of things			400			390			- 10
25.0	Other services			325			325			--
26.0	Supplies and materials			2,810			2,350			- 460
31.0	Equipment			400			370			- 30
32.0	Lands and structures			4,575			3,545			-1,030
99.0	Total requirements			13,500			11,970			-1,530

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal range lands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), sums equal to fifty percent of all monies received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315, et seq.), but not less than $10,000,000 (43 U.S.C. 1901), and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $675,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

(Public Law 97- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1982.)

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
Amounts Available for Appropriation (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5132-0-2-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Unappropriated balance, start of year..	14,698	14,480	11,879
Collections (offsetting receipts).....	25,194	22,298	20,218
Transferred to general fund receipts..	-8,035	-7,121	-7,347
Transferred to payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts.....	-1,715	-1,694	-1,480
Transferred to payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts.....	-2,545	-2,584	-2,286
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc. public lands within grazing districts miscellaneous.....	---	---	---
Total available for appropriation.....	27,597	25,379	20,984
Appropriation.....	-13,117	-13,500	-11,970
Unappropriated balance, end of year 1/	14,480	11,879	9,014

1/ Payments to States and the Range Improvements Fund are derived from statutory percentages of collections in the prior fiscal year.

GPO: 1964—O-737-469

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

Type size: 6 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-5132-0-2-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	80	80	80
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	223	223	223
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	7	7	7
Average GS grade	9.58	9.58	9.58
Average GS salary	23,830	25,000	25,000
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-409

Recreation Development
and Operation of
Recreation Facilities

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

The Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities appropriation is derived from user fees collected pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act [16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(f)], as amended. The program has been operated in conjunction with recreation funds available under the Acquisition, Construction and Maintenance appropriation; O&C Grant Lands Fund; and the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation.

The Congress, in considering the 1981 budget, abolished the separate recreation accounts that have been maintained for the Bureau of Land Management and other agencies pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Beginning in 1981 all recreation user fees will be deposited directly into the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Detailed Analysis of Resources by Activity and Subactivity
(in thousands of dollars)

		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
Appropriation Recreation Development, and Operation of Recreation Facilities						
Recreation Development, and Operation of Recreation Facilities	BA	---	---	---	---	---
	FTE-P	---	---	---	---	---
	FTE-Total	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	BA	---	---	---	---	---
	BO	130	---	---	---	---
	FTE-P	---	---	---	---	---
	FTE-Total	---	---	---	---	---

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5011-0-2-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Program by activities:			
Development and operation of recreation facilities (program costs, funded)..... . ..	78	---	---
Change in selected resources (unpaid, undelivered orders)	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations	78	---	---
Financing:			
21.4001 Unobligated balance available start of year	-78	---	---
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year	---	---	---
40.0001 Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special fund)..	---	---	---
Related of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net ...	78	---	---
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year	52	---	---
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year	---	---	---
90.0001 Outlays	130	---	---
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-737-469

Service Charges,
Deposits, and
Forfeitures

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures

This appropriation finances the costs of specific activities by making certain deposits (service charges, performance bonds, damage collections and other fund sources) immediately available to BLM. As established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the account provides management flexibility and ensures the immediate availability of funds for activities such as major right-of-way processing. This flexibility and fund availability is particularly important given the unpredictability of the timing and location of right-of-way applications which are by far the largest activity in the appropriation.

A portion of the 1983 program will be issuance of oil and gas pipelines right-of-way permits under Title I of the 1973 Amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. That title provides authority to the Secretary of the Interior to process and issue permits of oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way which cross lands administered by two or more federal agencies. Processing applications and monitoring consturction and operations for about 100 right-of-way projects including the Trans-Alaska pipeline, other oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, transmission lines, railroad extensions, and water delivery systems will also continue.

In addition to right-of-way processing and repair of damage lands, this budget proposes to continue to finance certain costs of BLM's Adopt-a-Horse Program through this account.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forefeitures

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	FTE	Amount
Appropriation enacted to date, 1982	93	9,600
Adjustment to base and built-in changes 1/	--	---
1983 Base	93	9,600

	1980 Actual		1982 Appropriation Enacted to Date		1983 Base		1983 Estimate		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) Over 1983 Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Comparison by Activities:										
1. Expenses Cost Recoverable										
A. Rights-of-Way	123	8,250	123	8,250	123	8,250	98	5,100	-25	-3,150
B. Adopt-A-Horse	--	500	--	900	--	900	--	1,100	--	+200
Subtotal	123	8,750	123	9,150	123	9,150	98	6,200	-25	-2,950
2. Repair of Damaged Lands										
Subtotal	2	850	2	850	2	850	2	850	--	--
Increases										-2,950
Total Requirements	123	9,600	93	10,000	93	10,000	93	7,050	--	+400

1/ Budget authority for this account is an indefinite appropriation; the estimate of the appropriation is based on anticipated receipts from performance bonds and deposits and from cost reimbursements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Detailed Analysis of Resources by Activity and Subactivity
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation Service Charges Deposits and Forfeitures		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	BA	9,600	10,000	7,050	7,050	10,000
	FTE-P	114	114	89	89	89
	FTE-Total	123	123	96	96	96
TOTAL	BA	9,600	10,000	7,050	7,050	10,000
	BO	9,500	9,900	6,980	6,980	9,900
	FTE-P	114	114	89	89	89
	FTE-Total	123	123	96	96	96

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeiturs	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050
Agency Request		7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050
Current Policy		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050
Agency Request		7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050	7,050
Current Policy		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	BO					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		6,980	6,980	6,980	6,980	6,980
Agency Request		6,980	6,980	6,980	6,980	6,980
Current Policy		9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Rights-of-Way Processing	($)	8,250	8,250	5,100	-3,150
	(FTE-P)	(112)	(112)	(87)	(-25)
	(FTE-Total)	(121)	(121)	(96)	(-25)
Adopt-a-Horse	($)	900	900	1,100	+ 200
	(FTE-P)	---	---	---	--
	(FTE-Total)	---	---	---	--
Repair to Damaged Lands	($)	850	850	850	--
	(FTE-P)	(2)	(2)	(2)	--
	(FTE-Total)	(2)	(2)	(2)	--
Total Requirements	($)	10,000	10,000	7 050	-2,950
	(FTE-P)	(114)	(114)	(89)	(-25)
	(FTE-Total)	(123)	(123)	(98)	(-25)

This appropriation provides a mechanism to finance the costs of specific land management activities by making related receipts (service charges, performance bonds, damage collection, and deposits) available to BLM for program expenditures. The specific activities to be funded in this manner and at the proposed level are:

- processing 88 energy related rights-of-way applications on a reimbursable basis; $680,000 of this activity are earmarked for administrative expenses;
- recovering an adoption fee of $200 for each excess wild horse and $75 for each excess burro; and
- using approximately $850,000 in forfeited bonds and deposits to correct damages to public lands.

Decrease for 1983: The proposed decrease of $2,950,000 in FY 1983 is based on:

- current estimates for 1983 indicate that fewer rights-of-way applications are expected to be filed, thus costs will be lower. Cost reimbursable estimates for FY 1983 are less by $3,150,000; and
- an increase in the adoption fee will decrease the number of adoptions for a net increase of $200,000.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures
Activity: Rights-of-Way Processing

(dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	($)	8,250	8,250	5,100	-3,150
	(FTE-P)	(112)	(112)	(87)	(-25)
	(FTE-Total)	(121)	(121)	(96)	(-25)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1734-35, 1764 90 Stat. 2778 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes collection of service charges, performance bonds, damage collections, and deposits to finance the costs of certain activities.
30 U.S.C. 18 67 Stat. 557 P.L. 153	The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 (Section 101) amended the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to authorize rights-of-ways for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorized the Secretary to issue rights-of-way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Right-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the United States for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.
15 U.S.C. 719 90 Stat. 2912 P.L. 92-195	The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way permits, and leases.
42 U.S.C. 4321 (4331-4335, 4341-4347) P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for federal projects that will have a significant effect on the environment.

Objectives:

The objective of this subactivity is to increase domestic energy resources by processing applications, issuing permits, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of cost-recoverable rights-of-way over public lands (as authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the 1973 amendment to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920). Financing is obtained from advanced deposits made by applicants and permittees.

Only those costs incurred as a direct result of the filing of an application or the issuing of a right-of-way permit and which facilitate processing, monitoring or termination of such are charged against the individual project.

Base Program:

This activity accomplishes the workload associated with granting rights-of-way. The work associated with issuing rights-of-way permits includes preliminary analysis, environmental analysis and impact statements, permit issuance, and compliance monitoring.

Upon receipt of an application for a right-of-way, BLM furnishes the applicant with an estimate of the costs of processing the application up to the point of permit issuance or rejection. If the costs to process are estimated to be $5,000 or over, the costs must be reimbursed by the applicant. Once a permit is issued costs for monitoring of facility construction and supervising operation and maintenance functions are also reimbursable (where the nature of the project warrants it). Smaller rights-of-way processing costs are borne by BLM and are charged to energy related realty in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. A non-returnable fee is charged for all rights-of-way based on acreage and/or length of rights-of-way.

Rights-of-way Applications Processed

		Estimates	
	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983
Transmission Lines	48	45	33
Pipelines			
-Oil (includes Trans Alaska Pipeline Surveillance)	11	13	13
-Gas (ANGST) Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Systems	26	21	18
- Water	1	1	1
- CO_2	1	1	1
Railroads	2	1	2
Powerplants	10	9	10
- Coal gasification plant	1	2	2
- Coal liquidification plant		1	1
- Natural gas plant		1	2
Coal slurry lines	1	1	2
Other (e.g., aerial tramways and wind plants)	4	4	3
Total	105	100	88

Decrease for FY 1983:

Fewer applications with associated costs are estimates for FY 1983, thus the reduction of the estimates.

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the $3,150,000 decrease is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	Number	Actual Salary
Realty Specialists	9 thru 13	25	- 625,000
Permanent positions			- 625,000
Total personnel compensation			- 625,000
Personnel benefits			- 75,000
Travel and transportation of persons			- 131,000
Printing and reproduction			- 30,000
Other services			-2,259,000
Supplies and materials			- 25,000
Equipment			- 5,000
TOTAL			-3,150,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures
Activity: Adopt-a-Horse Program

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Elements		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Adopt-a-Horse Program	($)	900	900	1,100	+ 200
	(FTE-P)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1734-35, 1764 90 Stat. 2778 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes collection of service charges, performance bonds, damage collections, and deposits to finance the costs of certain activities.
16 U.S.C. 1331-1340 P.L. 92-195	The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 authorizes "adoption" of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the government.
42 U.S.C. 4321 (4331-4335, 4341-4347) P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for federal projects that will have a significant effect on the environment.
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.

Objectives:

The objectives of the Adopt-a-Horse Program are to provide for the adoption of excess wild horses and burros by qualified private parties under cooperative agreements and to recover the associated transportation, veterinary, and animal maintenance costs from persons adopting the animals.

Proposed regulatory and legislative changes which seek sales authority and authority to use sales proceeds to further the work of the program are not considered to be effective by 1983.

Base Program:

Under the current program of gathering excess wild horses and burros and offering them for adoption through various centers established throughout the country, an estimated 6,000 animals will be placed with adopters. A fee of $150 is charged to cover some of the costs of the program. (6,000 x 150 = $900,000, the current base estimate.)

Increase for FY 1983:

With an adoption fee to be charged starting October 1981 of $200 per horse and $75 per burro, plus associated transportation costs it is estimated that the number of animals adopted will decrease to 5,000, but with the higher adoption fee an increase of $200,000 is estimated.

The estimate of $1,100,000 includes:

Adoption fees plus Transportation costs:	
4,000 horses @ $250 =	$1,000,000
1,000 burros @ $100 =	100,000
Total	$1,100,000

Object Classification Distribution:

The object class detail for the $200,000 increase is as follows:

Other services	+200,000
TOTAL	+200,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures
Activity: Repair of Damaged Lands

(dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Approp. Enacted to Date	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	($)	850	850	850	--
	(FTE-P)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(--)
	(FTE-Total)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(--)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1734-35, 1764 90 Stat. 2778 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes collection of service charges, performance bonds, damage collections, and deposits to finance the costs of certain activities.
42 U.S.C. 4321 (4331-4335, 4341-4347) P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for federal projects that will have a significant effect on the environment.

Objectives:

The objectives of the activity is to rehabilitate lands damaged by users who do not fulfill the requirements of contracts or permits for which performance bonds have been posted.

Base Program:

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes the collection of deposits and performance bonds from resource developers, purchasers, or permittees. It further authorizes the use of funds to provide rehabilitation made necessary by actions of those users.

It is estimated that $850,000 in forfeited bonds and deposits will be used in both 1981 and 1982 to correct damages to public lands caused by contract or permit holders or to repair improvements and facilities damaged by such holders.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures

	1983 Base			1983 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	Pos.	Ave No.	Amount	Pos.	Ave No.	Amount	Pos.	Ave No.	Amount
Object Class:									
Personnel Compensation:									
11.1 Full-time permanent	93	87	2,460	68	62	1,835	- 25	- 25	- 625
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	--	36	490	--	36	490	--	--	--
11.5 Other personnel compensation	--	--	110	--	--	110	--	--	--
Total personnel compensation	93	123	3,060	68	98	2,435	- 25	- 25	- 625
Other Objects:									
Personnel benefits:									
12.1 Civilian			440			365			-75
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons			660			529			-131
22.0 Transportation of things			415			415			---
24.0 Printing and reproduction			500			470			-30
25.0 Other services			4,745			2,686			-2,059
26.0 Supplies and materials			160			135			-25
31.0 Equipment			20			15			-5
32.0 Lands and structures			---			---			---
99.0 Total requirements			10,000			7,050			- 2,950

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under sections 304(a), 304(b), 305(a), and 504(g) of the Act approved October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701); and sections 101 and 203 of Public Law 93-153, to be immediately available until expended.

(Public Law 97- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1982.)

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5017-0-2-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Rights-of-way processing....	8,350	8,250	5,100
2. Adopt-a-horse.....	400	900	1,100
3. Repair of lands and facilities.	850	850	850
Total program costs, funded.....	9,600	10,000	7,050
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations 1/.....	9,600	10,000	7,050
Financing:			
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-69	-69	-69
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year.	69	69	69
40.0001 Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special fund).....	9,600	10,000	7,050
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.....	9,600	10,000	7,050
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.....	911	1,011	1,111
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year..	-1,011	-1,111	-1,181
90.0001 Outlays.....	9,500	9,900	6,980

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1981, $20 thousand; 1982, $20 thousand; 1983, $15 thousand.

(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5017-0-2-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent.....	2,460	2,460	1,835
111.301 Other than full-time permanent.	490	490	490
111.501 Other personnel compensation...	110	110	110
111.901 Total personnel compensation...	3,060	3,060	2,435
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	440	440	365
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	660	660	529
122.001 Transportation of things.....	415	415	415
124.001 Printing and reproduction	440	500	470
125.001 Other services	4,405	4,745	2,686
126.001 Supplies and materials	160	160	135
131.001 Equipment	20	20	15
132.001 Lands and structures	---	---	---
999.901 Total obligations	9,600	10,000	7,050
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-5017-0-2-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	93	93	68
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	123	123	98
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	2	2	2
Average GS grade	9.58	9.58	9.58
Average GS salary	23,830	25,000	25,000
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

Misc. Permanent
Appropriations

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

This appropriation accounts for shared receipts that BLM collects from the sale, lease, or use of public lands and resources and shares with states and counties. BLM distributes these funds in accordance with various laws that specify what percentages are to be paid and, in some cases, how the states and counties must use these funds.

This account also provides for the permanent appropriation of funds collected from commercial road users on roads maintained by the Bureau in lieu of user maintenance. This is normally applicable to roads subject to heavy, continuous use involving several users at a time such as main-line timber access roads in Western Oregon. The funds are permanently appropriated by statute and, therefore, do not require an annual appropriation.

The following activities are included within the total appropriation:

1. Leasing of grazing lands.
2. Payments to Oklahoma, royalties
3. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, receipts from Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.
4. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands.
5. Payments to states (proceeds of sales).
6. Payments to states from grazing receipts, etc., public land outside grazing districts.
7. Payments to states from grazing, receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts.
8. Payments to states from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous.
9. Payments to states from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act.
10. Payments to counties, national grasslands.
11. Expenses, road maintenance deposits.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	Permanent Positions	Amount
Estimate, 1982	---	$613,090
Adjustment to base and built-in changes	---	---
1983 Base	---	$613,090

	1981 Appropriation Enacted To Date		1982 Estimate 1/		1983 Base		1983 Estimate 1/		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) Over 1982 Base	
	Perm. Posn.	Amount	Perm. Posn.	Amount	Perm. Posn.	Amount	Perm. Posn.	Amount	Perm. Posn.	Amount
Comparison by activities:										
1. Leasing of grazing lands	--	2	--	2	--	2	--	2	--	--
2. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)	--	8	--	8	--	8	--	8	--	--
3. Payments to Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	--	603	--	500	--	500	--	504	--	+4
4. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands	--	97,607	--	92,500	--	92,500	--	120,000	--	+27,500
5. Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	--	748	--	892	--	892	--	908	--	+16
6. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside of grazing districts	--	1,715	--	1,694	--	1,694	--	1,480	--	-214
7. Payments to States from grazing receipts etc., public lands within grazing districts	--	2,545	--	2,584	--	2,584	--	2,286	--	-298
8. Payments to States from grazing receiptss etc., public lands within grazing districts miscellaneous	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	--
9. Payments to States from receipts under Minerals Leasing Act	--	350,329	--	511,251	--	511,251	--	684,776	--	+173,525
10. Payments to counties, National grasslands	--	643	--	659	--	659	--	636	--	-23
11. Expenses, road maintenance deposits	--	3,000	--	3,000	--	3,000	--	4,000	--	+1,000
	--	457,200	--	613,090	--	613,090	--	814,600	--	+201,310

1/ Estimates of the appropriation are, in part, based upon anticipated receipts and collections; some may vary from the estimate depending upon actual receipts or collections received.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Detailed Analysis of Resources by Activity and Subactivity
(in thousands of dollars)

		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations						
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	BA	457,200	613,090	814,600	814,600	943,300
	FTE-P	---	---	---	---	---
	FTE-Total	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	BA	457,200	613,090	814 600	814,600	943,300
	BO	457,200	613,090	814,600	814,600	943,300
	FTE-P	---	---	---	---	---
	FTE-Total	---	---	---	---	---

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		814,600	918,182	1,061,767	1,273,305	1,476,077
Agency Request		814,600	918,182	1,061,767	1,273,305	1,476,077
Current Policy		943,300	977,200	1,040,200	1,056,600	1,224,862
Total	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		814,600	918,182	1,061,767	1,273,305	1,476,077
Agency Request		814,600	918,182	1,061,767	1,273,305	1,476,077
Current Policy		943,300	977,200	1,040,200	1,056,600	1,224,862
Total	BO					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		814,600	918,182	1,061,767	1,273,305	1,476,077
Agency Request		814,600	918,182	1,061,767	1,273,305	1,476,077
Current Policy		943,300	977,200	1,040,200	1,056,600	1,224,862

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 1. Leasing of Grazing Lands

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	2	2	2	--
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

In accordance with 43 U.S.C. 315m; State, county and privately owned grazing lands that are intermingled with public grazing lands are managed on a leased basis within the limits of receipts from such arrangements. The estimate of $2,000 for FY 1983 is the same as the FY 1982 level.

Activity: 2. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	8	8	8	--
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

In accordance with 65 Stat. 252, the State of Oklahoma is paid 37 1/2% of the Red River oil and gas royalties in lieu of State and local taxes in Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Tribal lands. These lands are to be used for construction and maintenance of public roads and support of public schools. The estimate of $8,000 for FY 1983 is the same as the FY 1982 level.

Activity: 3. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, for Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity	$	500	500	504	+4
Requirements	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

In accordance with 53 Stat. 753-754; out of receipts from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, payments in lieu of taxes are made to Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon. These payments are used for schools, roads, highways, bridges, and port districts and are paid at the same ad valorem tax rate as private lands.

Increase for 1983

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Decrease
$	500	504	+4
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	--

It is estimated that payments to Coos and Douglas counties will be increased by $4,000 due to an estimated increase valuation of taxable properties.

Activity: 4. Payments to Counties, Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	92,500	92,500	120,000	+27,500
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

In accordance with 39 Stat. 218 and 50 Stat. 876 as modified by annual appropriations acts (O&C Grant Land Fund); fifty (50) percent of the receipts of Oregon and California grant land funds are paid to the counties in which the lands are situated, to be used as other county funds.

Increase for 1983

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Increase
$	92,500	120,000	+27,500
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	--

It is estimated that payments to Oregon counties will be increased $27,500,000 due to increased FY 1982 receipts from O&C Grant Lands.

Activity: 5. Payments to States (proceeds of sales)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	892	892	908	+16
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

In accordance with 31 U.S.C. 711; the States are paid five (5) percent of the net proceeds or four (4) percent of gross proceeds from the sale of public land and public land products.

Increase for 1983

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Increase
$	892	908	+16
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	--

It is estimated that payments to States will be increased $16,000 due to increased FY 1982 receipts from the sale of public land and public land products.

Activity: 6. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	1,694	1,694	1,480	-214
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

In accordance with 43 U.S.C. 315i and 315m; the States are paid fifty (50) percent of the grazing fee receipts from public lands outside grazing districts.

Decrease for 1983

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Decrease
$	1,694	1,480	-214
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	--

It is estimated that payments to States will be decreased $214,000 due to decreased FY 1982 grazing fee receipts from public lands outside formal grazing districts.

Activity: 7. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	2,584	2,584	2,286	-298
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

In accordance with 43 U.S.C. 315b and 315i; the States are paid twelve and one-half (12 1/2) percent of grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries.

Decrease for 1982

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Decrease
$	2,584	2,286	-298
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	--

It is estimated that payments to States will be decreased by $298,000 due to decreased FY 1982 grazing fee receipts from public lands within grazing districts.

Activity: 8. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	--	--	--	--
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

In accordance with 43 U.S.C. 315; the States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis. The estimate zero for FY 1983 is the same as the FY 1982 level.

Activity: 9. Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	511,251	511,251	684,776	+173,525
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

In accordance with 30 U.S.C. 191, all States except Alaska are paid fifty (50) percent of the receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals resulting from the lease of mineral resources; and from leases of potash deposits on public lands in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 285. Alaska is paid 90% of their receipts remaining after payments are made to Alaska natives under the Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act; 43 U.S.C. 1616.

Increase for 1983

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Increase
$	511,251	684,776	+173,525
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	--

It is estimated that payments to States will be increased $173,525,000 due to increased Mineral Leasing receipts in the last half of FY 1982 and the first half of 1983. The increased estimate is attributable primarily to expanded revenues in oil and gas, geothermal, and coal.

Activity: 10. Payments to counties, National Grasslands

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	659	659	636	-23
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

In accordance with 7 U.S.C. 1012; of the revenues received from the use of national grasslands, twenty-five (25) percent is paid to the counties in which such land is situated. These funds are used for school and road purposes.

Increase for 1983

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Increase
$	659	636	-23
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	--

It is estimated that payments to counties will be decreased by $23,000 due to decreased receipts.

Activity: 11. Road Maintenance Deposits

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	3,000	3,000	4,000	+1,000
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

Public Law 94-579 approved October 21, 1976, provides for the permanent appropriation of funds collected from commercial road users on roads maintained by the Bureau in lieu of user maintenance. This is normally applicable to roads subject to heavy, continuous use involving several users at a time such as mainline timber access roads in Western Oregon. Monies collected on Oregon and California grant lands are available for those lands only (43 U.S.C. 1701 etc. seq.), excluding $150,000 which is earmarked for administrative expenses.

Increase for 1983

	1983 Base	1983 Estimate	Increase
$	3,000	4,000	+1,000
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	--

It is estimated that payments under this activity will be increased by $1,000,000 due to increased road usage.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

Object Class	1983 Base			1983 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount
25 0 Other services.....	---	---	2,600	---	---	3,500	---	---	+ 900
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	---	---	610,490	---	---	811,100	---	---	+200,610
99.0 Total requirements.....	---	---	613,090	---	---	814,600	---	---	+201,510

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9921-0-2-999	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Leasing of grazing lands.. ...	2	2	2
2. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)	8	8	8
3. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	603	500	504
4. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands.....	97,607	92,500	120,000
5. Payments to States (proceeds of sales)...	748	892	908
6. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts...	1,715	1,694	1,480
7. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc. public lands within districts.....	2,545	2,584	2,286
8. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc public lands within grazing districts miscellaneous...	---	---	---
9. Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.. . .	350,329	511,251	684,776
10. Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	643	659	636
11. Expenses, road maintenance deposits..	3,000	3,000	4,000
Total program costs, funded....	457,200	613,090	814,600
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations.....	457,200	613,090	814,600
Financing:			
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-58	-58	-58
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year...	58	58	58
60.0001 Budget authority (appropriation) (permanent, indefinite, special fund)...	457,200	613,090	814,600
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-727-[illegible]

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (cont.)
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9921-0-2-999	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Budget authority is distributed as follows:			
Leasing of grazing lands (receipt limitations)..	2	2	2
Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)....	8	8	8
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.....	603	500	504
Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands.....	97,607	92,500	120 000
Payments to States (proceeds of sales) (receipt limitations).....	748	892	908
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc. public lands outside grazing districts.....	1,715	1,694	1,480
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts.....	2,545	2,584	2,286
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc. public lands within districts, miscellaneous...	---	---	---
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.	350,329	511,251	684,776
Payments to counties, national grass-lands....	643	659	636
Expenses, road maintenance deposits.	3,000	3,000	4,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred net.. . .	457,200	613,090	814,600
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.	4,255	4,255	4,255
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year.	-4,255	-4,255	-4,255
90.0001 Outlays...	457,200	613,090	814,600
	(Mono cast: 31.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
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300-101

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (cont.)
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9921-0-2-999	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Distribution of outlays by account:			
Leasing of grazing lands (receipt limitations)	2	2	2
Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)	8	8	8
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	603	500	504
Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands	97,607	92,500	120,000
Payments to States (proceeds of sales) (receipt limitations)	748	892	908
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc. public lands outside grazing districts	1,715	1,694	1,480
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts	2 545	2,584	2 286
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within districts, miscellaneous	---	---	---
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act	350,329	511,251	684,776
Payments to counties, national grass-lands	643	659	636
Expenses, road maintenance deposits.	3,000	3,000	4,000
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1984—O—732-000

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9921-0-2-999	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent.....	---	---	---
125.001 Other services.....	2,500	2,600	2,700
141.001 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	454,700	610,490	811,900
999.901 Total obligations.....	457,200	613,090	814,600
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

Miscellaneous
Trust Funds

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

This appropriation includes two trust accounts.

Land and Resource Management Fund - Monies in this trust fund are derived from administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of lands omitted in original surveys, advances for other types of surveys and conveyances (including mineral conveyances) requested by individuals, and contributions for conservation practices, acquisition, protection and other purposes.

Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites - Monies in this fund are derived from the sale of Alaska town lots and are available for the expenses of sale and maintenance of townsites.

Of $700,000 in Budget Authority proposed for FY 1983, $600,000 will become available through indefinite permanent appropriations which do not require Congressional approval, and $100,000 will become available through indefinite current appropriations. The latter amount covers revenues received for unsurveyed islands and surveys of omitted lands, administrative costs of conveyance and gifts and donations.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	FTPE	Amount
1982 President's Budget	3	700
Adjustment to base and built-in changes	--	--
1983 Base	3	700

	1981 Appropriation Enacted to Date		1982 President's Budget as Amended		1983 Base		1983 Estimate		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1979 Base	
	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount
Comparison by activities:										
1. Land and resource management trust fund	3	699	3	699	3	699	3	699	--	--
2. Trustee funds, Alaska townsites	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--
Increases	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Requirements	3	700	3	700	3	700	3	700	--	--

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Detailed Analysis of Resources by Activity and Subactivity
(in thousands of dollars)

		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
Appropriation Miscellaneous Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	BA	700	700	700	700	700
	FTE-P	15	15	15	15	15
	FTE-Total	19	19	19	19	19
TOTAL	BA	700	700	700	700	700
	BO	700	700	700	700	700
	FTE-P	15	15	15	15	15
	FTE-Total	19	19	19	19	19

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Multi-Year Estimate by Activity and Subactivity

(in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION: MISCELLENOUS TRUST FUNDS

Activity/Subactivity		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		700	700	700	700	700
Agency Request		700	700	700	700	700
Current Policy		700	700	700	700	700
Total	BA					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		700	700	700	700	700
Agency Request		700	700	700	700	700
Current Policy		700	700	700	700	700
Total	BO					
Reduced Level (T-5%)		700	700	700	700	700
Agency Request		700	700	700	700	700
Current Policy		700	700	700	700	700

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Lands and Resource Management Trust Funds

(Dollar amount in thousands)

		1982 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	699	699	699	--
	(FTP)	(3)	(3)	(3)	--

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1719, 1721
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the acceptance of money or services for the survey of omitted lands that States or their political subdivisions have requested under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (44 Stat. 741 as amended). In addition, it provides for a deposit by applicants seeking conveyance of lands omitted from earlier surveys as well as payment of administrative costs and the fair market value for the minerals conveyed under the authority of 43 U.S.C. 1719.

43 U.S.C. 315
P.L. 73-482

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for contributions for range improvements purposes.

31 U.S.C. 711
12 Stat. 410

43 U.S.C. 1737
90 Stat 2766

The Permanent Appropriations Act of May 30, 1862 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for advances to be made to pay costs of public survey work, including survey and conveyance costs of omitted lands.

Objectives

To provide public services such as cadastral surveys, conservation practices, and acquisition and protection of resources. These activities are financed by gifts and contributions.

Base Program

This program provides for reimbursed surveys and various activities to enhance and protect natural resources and wildlife habitats. No change in the program level or in the objectives of the activity is expected in FY 1983. A total of $35,000 of this program is earmarked for administrative expenses.

Activity: Trustee Fund, Alaska Townsites

(Dollar amount in thousands)

		1982 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1983 Base	FY 1983 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	1	1	1	--
	(FTPE)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

Authorization

31 U.S.C. 725s — This act provides that all monies accruing in this fund are to be appropriated and distributed in compliance with the terms of the trust.

Objectives

This activity will provide for the expenses of maintenance and sale of Alaska townsites, as provided by law. The activity is financed from the sale of town lots.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Activity Description

1. Land and resource management trust fund. This fund includes monies paid by applicants for convenance of lands omitted in original surveys, advances made by individuals to pay for other types of surveys they request, and contributions or gifts for conservation practices, acquisition, protection, and other purposes (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i, 775, 74 Stat. 506; 31 U.S.C. 711; 43 U.S.C. 759, 761, and 887; 48 Stat. 1224 - 1236; 90 Stat. 2758; sections 211 and 307(c) of Public Law 94-579).

				Planning Estimates			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	699	699	699	699	699	699	699
Outlays ($000)	699	699	699	699	699	699	699
Full-Time Equivalent Employment (work-years)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Full-time permanent	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Miscellanous Trust Funds	1983 Base			1983 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount
Object Class									
Personnel compensation:									
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	3	3	112	3	3	112	---	---	---
11.3 Other than full-time permanent....	---	16	190	---	16	190	---	---	---
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	---	---	10	---	---	10	---	---	---
Total personnel compensation..	3	19	312	3	19	312	---	---	---
Personnel benefits:									
12.1 Civilian.....	---	---	31	---	---	31	---	---	---
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	---	---	13	---	---	14	---	---	+ 1
22.0 Transportation of things.	---	---	13	---	---	14	---	---	+ 1
25.0 Other services.....	---	---	91	---	---	93	---	---	+ 2
26.0 Supplies and materials	---	---	130	---	---	126	---	---	- 4
31.0 Equipment.....	---	---	10	---	---	10	---	---	---
32.0 Lands and structures	---	---	100	---	---	100	---	---	---
99.0 Total requirements.....	---	---	700	---	---	700	---	---	---

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing law, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act.

(43 U.S.C. 315, 315i, 759, 761, 775, 887; 74 Stat. 506; 31 U.S.C. 711, 725s; 48 Stat. 1224-36; Public Law 97- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1982.)

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS
Amounts Available for Appropriation (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Unappropriated balance, start of year..	---	---	---
Receipts (net): Authorized.....	700	700	700
Total available for appropriation....	700	700	700
Appropriation.....	-700	-700	-700
Unobligated balance returned to unappropriated collections..	---	---	---
Unappropriated balance, end of year..	---	---	---
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Land and resource management trust fund	699	699	699
2. Trustee funds, Alaska townsites	1	1	1
Total program costs, funded	700	700	700
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders)	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations	700	700	700
Financing:			
21.4001 Unobligated balance available start of year	-1,343	-1,343	-1,343
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year	1,343	1,343	1,343
39.0001 Budget authority	700	700	700
Budget authority:			
Current:			
40.0001 Appropriation (indefinite)	100	100	100
Permanent:			
60.0001 Appropriation (indefinite)	600	600	600
Distribution of budget authority by account:			
Land and resource management trust fund	699	699	699
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites	1	1	1
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-489

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS (cont.)
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.	700	700	700
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year	233	233	233
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year	- 233	- 233	- 233
90.0001 Outlays.....	700	700	700
Distribution of outlays by account:			
Land and resource management trust fund.	699	699	699
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites.....	1	1	1
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent	112	112	112
111.301 Other than full-time permanent	190	190	190
111.501 Other personnel compensation	10	10	10
111.901 Total personnel compensation	312	312	312
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	31	31	31
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	13	13	14
122.001 Transportation of things	13	13	14
125.001 Other services	91	91	93
126.001 Supplies and materials	130	130	126
131.001 Equipment	10	10	10
132.001 Lands and structures	100	100	100
999.901 Total obligations	700	700	700
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-499

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
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300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

TRUST FUNDS
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	3	3	3
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	19	19	19
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	1	1	1
Average GS grade	9.58	9.58	9.58
Average GS salary	23,830	25,000	25,000
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-[illegible]

Working Capital
Fund

Appropriation: Working Capital Fund

Section 306 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes a BLM working capital fund and appropriations of up to $3 million for initial capitalization of the fund. For this purpose, $2 million has been made available until expended. The fund is a self-sustaining revolving fund.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Detailed Analysis of Resources by Activity and Subactivity
(in thousands of dollars)

		1981	1982	1983 Target -5%	1983 Target	1983 Current Policy
Appropriation: Working Capital Fund						
Working Capital Fund	BA	---	---	---	---	---
	FTE-P	18	18	18	18	18
	FTE-Total	18	18	18	18	18
TOTAL	BA	---	---	---	---	---
	BO	300	---	---	---	---
	FTE-P	18	18	18	18	18
	FTE-Total	18	18	18	18	18

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Working Capital Fund

	1983 Base			1983 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount
Object Class									
Personnel compensation:									
11.1 Full-time permanent....	20	18	205	20	18	223	---	---	+ 18
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	---	---	122	---	---	133	---	---	+ 11
11.5 Other personnel compensation....	---	---	3	---	---	4	---	---	+ 1
Total personnel compensation..	20	18	330	20	18	360	---	---	+ 30
Personnel benefits:									
12.1 Civilian.....	---	---	34	---	---	37	---	---	+ 3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	---	---	3	---	---	4	---	---	+ 1
22.0 Transportation of things.	---	---	34	---	---	37	---	---	+ 3
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---
25.0 Other services.....	---	---	1,034	---	---	1,034	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	---	---	3,364	---	---	9 527	---	---	+6,163
31.0 Equipment.....	---	---	2,000	---	---	3,500	---	---	+1,500
99.0 Total requirements... ..	---	---	6,800	---	---	14,500	---	---	+7,700

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-4525-0-4-302	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate
Program by activities:			
Land management related supplies and support			
Operating costs, funded...	4,500	4,800	11,000
Capital outlay, funded.....	1,800	2,000	3,500
Total program costs, funded.....	6,300	6,800	14,500
Change in selected resources (stores, undelivered orders).....	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations.....	6,300	6,800	14,500
Financing:			
11.0001 Offsetting collections from: Federal funds: Revenue...	-6 200	-6,700	-14,300
17.0001 Recovery of prior year obligations.	-1 000	---	---
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year...	-4,074	-4,974	-4,874
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year..	4,974	4,874	4,674
39.0001 Budget authority.....	---	---	---
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.....	-900	100	200
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.	2 741	1,541	1,641
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year.	-1,541	-1,641	-1,841
78.0001 Adjustments in unexpired accounts.	---	---	---
90.0001 Outlays.....	300	---	---
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-488

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-37A

WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Revenue and Expense (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-4525-0-4-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Operating income or loss:			
Revenue	6,200	6,700	14,300
Expense	5,381	6,000	14,000
Net income for the year	819	700	300
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O—732-499

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Statement of Financial Condition (in thousands of dollars)

14-4525-0-4-302	80	81	82	83
Assets:				
Selected assets:				
Fund balance with Treasury...	6,816	7,200	7,000	6,900
Accounts receivable.....	907	900	950	950
Stores inventory (net).	1,165	50	3.000	3,200
Real property and equipment (net)...	9,772	10,000	12,000	12,200
Total assets.....	18,660	18,150	22,950	23 250
Liabilities:				
Selected liabilities:				
Accounts payable including accrued liabilities.....	1,339	10	11	11
Unfunded liabilities....	---	---	---	---
Total liabilities.....	1,339	10	11	11
Government equity:				
Selected equities:				
Unexpected balances				
Unobligated balance...	4,074	4,974	4,874	4,674
Undelivered orders....	2,309	2,431	2,580	2,780
Invested capital.	10,938	10,735	15,485	15,785
Total Government equity:	17,321	18,140	22,939	23,239
Analysis of changes in Government equity:				
Paid-in capital:				
Opening balance.....		13,277	13,277	17,376
Donated assets.....		---	4,099	---
Closing balance.. .		13,277	17,376	17,376
Retained income:				
Opening balance.. .		4,044	4,863	5,563
Transactions: net operating income.....		819	700	300
Closing balance.....		4,863	5,563	5,863
Total Government equity (end of year).... ...		18,140	22,939	23,239

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-4525-0-4-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent	186	205	223
111.301 Other than full-time permanent.	111	122	133
111.501 Other personnel compensation...	3	3	4
111.901 Total personnel compensation...	300	330	360
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	31	34	37
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	4
122.001 Transportation of things.....	31	34	37
124.001 Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
125.001 Other services	1,034	1,034	1,034
126.001 Supplies and materials	3,099	3,364	9,527
131.001 Equipment	1,801	2,000	3,500
999.901 Total obligations	6,300	6,800	14,500
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-488

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-4525-0-4-302	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	20	20	20
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	18	18	18
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	0	0	0
Average GS grade	9.58	9.58	9.58
Average GS salary	23,830	25,000	25,000
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

Detail of Permanent
Positions

Type size: 6 point 14½ picas Fol. lit. solid

STANDARD FORM 306
July 1968, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
306-103

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

	19 81 actual	19 82 estimate	19 83 estimate
Executive Level V	1	1	1
ES-4	12	12	12
ES-3	3	3	3
ES-1	7	7	7
Subtotal	23	23	23
GS/GM-15	65	65	65
GS/GM-14	186	186	186
GS/GM-13	475	475	475
GS-12	1,025	1,025	1,025
GS-11	1,428	1,434	1,434
GS-10	35	35	35
GS-9	919	927	925
GS-8	80	80	80
GS-7	610	617	617
GS-6	230	230	230
GS-5	565	567	567
GS-4	240	240	240
GS-3	40	40	40
GS-2	10	10	10
Subtotal	5,908	5,931	5,929
Ungraded	110	110	110
Total Permanent Positions	6,041	6,064	6,062
Unfilled Positions, End-of-Year	-364	-421	-421
Total Permanent Employment, End-of-Year	5,677	5,643	5,641
(Mono cast: 16.3)	(Mono cast: 4.9)	(Mono cast: 4.9)	(Mono cast: 4)

GPO : 1969 O - 353-453

OMB Exhibits

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase, erection and dismantlement of temporary structures, insurance on official motor vehicles, aircraft, and boats operated by the Bureau of Land Management in Canada; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; $10,000 for payment, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the United States Bureau of Land Management; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate, not to exceed $10,000 Provided, That appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": Provided further, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and (2) protection of lands for the State of Alaska: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall develop criteria for extending, on a case-by-case basis, the period allowed for phased livestock reductions on public rangelands administered through the Bureau of Land Management up to five years. Such criteria shall take into account available agricultural assistance programs, the magnitude of projected livestock reductions, alternative pasturage available, and ability of such public rangelands to sustain such phasing in of livestock reductions without damage to rangeland productivity: Provided further, That an appeal of any reductions in grazing allotments on public rangelands must be taken within 30 days after receipt of a final grazing allotment decision or 90 days after the effective date of this Act in the case

of reductions ordered during 1979, whichever occurs later. Reductions of up to 10 per centum in grazing allotments shall become effective when so designated by the Secretary of the Interior. Upon appeal any proposed reduction in excess of 10 per centum shall be suspended pending final action on the appeal, which shall be completed within 2 years after the appeal is filed.

(Public Law 97- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1982.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

STATEMENT OF PERSONNEL RESOURCES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	Full-Time Equivalents (workyears)					
	1981 Estimate		1982 Estimate		1983 Estimate	
	Full-Time Permanent Employment	Total Employment	Full-Time Permanent Employment	Total Employment	Full-Time Permanent Employment	Total Employment
1. Bureau personnel resources.....	9,230	11,209 1/	9,218	11,137 1/	9,250	11,108 1/
2. Supplementals and Legislative program items....	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Overtime and holiday work.....	75	365	75	365	75	365
4. Youth programs and/or developmental positions under the worker-trainee opportunity program.....	--	54	--	54	--	54
Personnel resources shown in budget schedules (sum of lines 1 thru 4)...	9,305	11,628	9,293	11,556	9,325	11,527
Workyears subject to ceilings (sum of lines 1 and 2).....	9,230	11,209	9,218	11,137	9,250	11,108
Financed by allocations from:						
Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service.....	(57)	(68)	(57)	(68)	(57)	(68)
National Park Service (Land and Water Cons. Fund).....	(10)	(12)	(10)	(12)		

1/ This includes 1,000 FTE's for Firefighting and Rehabilitation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROPOSED GRADE REDUCTION TARGETS

		Average Grades Targets (Estimates)			
Series Code	Classification Title	1980	1981	1982	1983
GS-401	Natural Resource Specialist/Manager	11.40	11.35	11.30	11.25
GS-462	Forestry Technician	7.45	7.40	7.35	7.30

STANDARD FORM 108
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
108-109

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS— Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management 14-01
(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate	Comments
14-0850	Registration and filing fees		G		45,000	125,000	137,500	Increase in filing fee from $10 to $25 for simultaneous Oil and Gas applications.
14-1099	Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, not otherwise classified.		G		85	85	85	
	Subtotal, Governmental. . . .				45,085	125,085	137,585	

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—353-266

STANDARD FORM 108
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
108-109

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS— Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management 14-01
(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate	Comments
14-1499	Miscellaneous interest collections not otherwise classified	128	P	902	--	--	--	
14-1699	Miscellaneous dividends and earning, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	2	2	2	
14-1811	Rent and bonuses from land leases for resource exploration and extraction	265	P	300	27,830	136,450	88,700	Increase in oil, gas, and coal royalties; Begin NPRA receipt collections in FY 1982
14-1812	Rent of land, not otherwise classified	265	P	300	9,301	8,412	7,717	Decrease in grazing fee
14-1820	Rent and bonuses on Outer Continental Shelf lands. . .	265	P	953	6,334,394	6,598,452	7,988,405	
14-1830	Rent of real property, not otherwise classified	265	P	300	5	5	5	
14-2020	Royalties on Outer Continental Shelf lands.	265	P	953	2,307,954	3,493,553	3,333,000	
14-2039	Royalties on natural resources not otherwise classified . .	265	P	300	62,780	78,750	104,700	Increase in oil, gas, and coal royalties
14-2229	Sale of timber, wildlife, and other natural land products not otherwise classified . .	265	P	300	48,260	62,250	70,510	Price of timber harvested in FY 83 increases over that in FY 82
14-2417	Service charges for allotments of pay for savings account. .	265	P	300	7	7	7	

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STANDARD FORM 108
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108-109

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS— Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management 14-01
(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate	Comments
14-2419.1	Fees and other charges for program services.	265	P	300	2,300	2,300	2,300	
14-2469	Fees and other charges for special benefits, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	830	831	831	
14-2499	Other fees and charges for miscellaneous services	265	P	300	4,720	4,800	5,600	Increase in price of P.D. timber harvested
14-2619	Sale of public domain, not otherwise classified	265	P	300	888	888	888	
14-2649	Proceeds from sale of equipment and other personal property, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	5	5	5	
14-2651	Sale of scap and salvage materials	265	P	300	5	5	5	
14-3019	Recoveries for Government property lost or damaged, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	3	3	3	
14-3099	Miscellaneous recoveries and refunds, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	15	15	15	

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Circular No. A-11, Revised.
108-109

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—Department of the Interior - Bureau of Land Management 14-01

(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate	Comments
14-5003	Receipts from mineral leasing public lands.	170	P	300	407,380	624,200	750,400	Increase in oil, gas and coal royalties
14-5005	Land and Water Conservation Fund:							
.7	Rent receipts Outer Continental Shelf lands	265	P	935	807,652	757,995	728,595	
.8	Royalty receipts Outer Continental Shelf lands.	265	P	953	--	--	--	
14-5011	Special recreation use fees, BLM.	265	P	300	--	--	--	
14-5016	Receipts from grazing, etc. public lands outside grazing districts, BLM	170	P	300	1,694	1,480	1,565	
14-5017.1	Rights-of-way cost recoveries, BLM.	170	P	302	8,250	8,250	5,100	
14-5017.2	Fees, charges, commissions, deposits, and forfeitures, BLM.	170	P	302	850	850	850	
14-5017.3	Wild Horse Adoption cost recovery	170	P	302	500	900	2,085	
14-5018	Deposits for road maintenance and reconstruction	170	P	302	3,000	3,000	4,000	

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—353-266

STANDARD FORM 108
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
108-109

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS— Department of the Interior - Bureau of Land Management 14-01
(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate	Comments
14-5032	Receipts from grazing, etc. public lands within grazing districts, BLM.	170	P	300	2,584	2,286	2,361	
14-5132	Grazing fees for range improvement, Taylor Grazing Act, as amended.	170	P	300	13,347	11,900	12,286	
14-5133	Sale of public land and materials, 5% fund to states .	170	P	300	892	908	1,068	
14-5134	Monies due Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River.	170	P	300	8	8	8	
14-5135	Fees from leased grazing lands, Pierce Act.	170	P	300	2	2	2	
14-5136	Sale of timber and other property from revested Oregon and California Grant Lands. . . .	265	P	300	46,250	60,000	67,500	Increase in value of timber harvested in FY 82 and FY 83
14-5140	Historic Preservation Fund, Receipts OCS lands.	265	P	953	150,000	150,000	150,000	
14-5881	Sale of public lands and materials.	265	P	300	(10,924)	--	--	
14-5884	Deposits, Oregon and California Grant Lands.	170	P	300	92,500	120,000	135,000	

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STANDARD FORM 108
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
108-109

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS— Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management 14-01
(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1981 actual	1982 estimate	1983 estimate	Comments
14-5896.11	Receipts from national grasslands, BLM.	170	P	300	659	636	638	
14-5897	Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Land Fund.	170	P	300	(5,687)	--	--	
14-5898	Deposits, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, 75% fund	170	P	300	6,000	8,750	9,000	Increase in value of timber harvested
14-8069.1	Contributions for Administration, Production, and Improvement of Grazing Lands, BLM. .	170	P	302	573	573	573	
14-8069.2	Deposits, Public Survey Work.	170	P	302	123	123	123	
14-8069.3	Donations for Cadastral Surveys and Conveyance of Omitted Lands, BLM	170	P	302	3	3	3	
14-8565	Receipts, trustee, Alaska townsites	170	P	302	1	1	1	
	Subtotal, proprietary receipts				10,341,567	12,138,593	13,473,851	
	Grand Total, governmental and proprietary				10,386,652	12,263,678	13,610,936	

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—353-266

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Rental Payments to GSA

	1981 Actual	1982 Estimate	1983 Estimate
Rental Payments (in thousands of dollars):			
Standard Level User Charge (SLUC) payments: (in thousands of dollars)			
Base cost.			
Washington D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) . .	1,179	2,249	2,441
Outside Washington	11,729	13,254	17,674
Subtotal	12,908	15,503	20,115
Net changes in space costs:			
Washington, D.C. SMSA.	0	192	234
Outside Washington	1,525	4,420	2,618
Subtotal	1,525	4,612	2,852
Total SLUC (object class 23.1)	14,433	20,115	22,967
Reimbursable payments:			
Washington D.C SMSA	22	67	46
Outside Washington	1,013	652	750
Total (object class 23.2).	1 035	719	796
Space Estimates (square feet in millions):			
Base inventory:			
Washington, D.C. SMSA.	0.2	0.1	0.2
Outside Washington	3.1	3.3	4.6
Subtotal	3.3	3.4	4.8
Expansion:			
Washington, D.C. SMSA.	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outside Washington	0.2	1.4	1.3
Subtotal	0.2	1.4	1.3
Total	3.5	4.8	6.1
Personnel Estimates			
Full-Time Permanent Equivalent			
Washington, D.C. SMSA.	*	685	685
Outside Washington	*	8,450	8,450
Subtotal		9,135	9,135
Full-Time Permanent Equivalent:			
Washington, D.C. SMSA.	*	746	746
Outside Washington	*	10,368	10,368
Total.		11,114	11,114

* Full-Time equivalent criteria was initiated beginning with FY 1982, thus FTE information is not available for FY 1981.

RENTAL PAYMENTS BY GSA

Summary Explanations:

FY 1981

Actual and projected costs outside D.C. Metro area	=	$13,254,000
Reimbursement to Office of the Secretary	=	744,000
Board of Trade	=	171,000
Eastern States Office	=	264,000
Nonrecurring Reimbursables	=	1,035,000
Total	=	$15,468,000

FY 1982

Space occupied in FY 1981 that will affect FY 1982 space costs	=	1,335,000
Net increase is space costs outside D.C. Metro area	=	3,085,000
D.C. space cost double in FY 1982	=	1,505,000
Space occupied in Fy 1982 that will affect FY 1982 space costs	=	192,000
Nonrecurring Reimbursable	=	719,000
Base	=	13,998,000
Total	=	$20,834,000

FY 1983

Projections based upon space occupied 3/15/81	=	14,903,000
Washington Office	=	2,442,000
Net changes in space costs	=	5,622,000
Nonrecurring Reimbursables	=	796,000
Total	=	23,763,000

Change in SLUC (object class 23.1)

FY 1981-1982	=	+$5,682
FY 1982-1983	=	+$2,852

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Data On Consulting and Related Services

Account Identification Number: 14-1109-0-1-302
Title: Management of Lands and Resources

Justification:

Advisory Committees-ninety-four of the Bureau's 97 advisory bodies are required by law. Notwithstanding their mandatory nature, they provide wide-ranging information and counsel, mainly to BLM's 55 District Managers, which cannot be otained from any other source.

Two of the remaining discretionary bodies (the Outer Continental Shelf Advisory Committee and the Federal-State Coal Advisory Board) provide indispensable links between the Secretary and Bureau Director and State governments on policies affecting minerals development.

Finally, the National Public Lands Advisory Council provides public-interest advice to the Secretary and Director on virtually all aspects of policy and management affecting the nation's public lands.

Special Studies and Analyses - the major portion of special studies and analyses involves the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) environmental studies program ($20,067,000).

The Bureau does not have the necessary expertise available to develop OCS studies due to the magnitude and complexity of the information required. The OCS Environmental Studies Program was established to provide OCS decision makers with a mechanism for developing information specifically for leasing and lease-management decisions. The program supplements existing information by focusing its investments on issues specific to leasing and lease management. This basic premise of the program remains unchanged from its original design. In FY 1983 the program will respond to Secretarial initiatives of streamlining the OCS leasing process and accelerating the leasing schedule. In addition, the program must also respond to congressional guidance in recent appropriation messages. For example, in FY 1983 and subsequent years the program will not support studies to collect specific information which can be provided by the lessee. Such studies include site-specific geological and permafrost hazards, sea-ice stress, and cultural resources. In addition, studies related only to a single sale environmental impact statement will be eliminated. To support the streamlining and acceleration concepts, more pre-lease studies will stress generic issues and broad-scale reconnaissances with application to several lease sales.

The streamlining concept places great emphasis on the development of information to support post-sale decisions. The studies program is responding to this change in emphasis. In FY 1982 the program supported efforts to quantitatively evaluate the impacts of OCS operations on the Georges Bank and in the Santa Barbara Channel; these programs will be continued in FY 1983. The Georges Bank program supports the mission of the Biological Task Force and also serves as a prototype for future BLM post-lease studies in other areas. Because of the importance of this program, the Bureau has actively involved the OCS Advisory Board Scientific Committee in its design and management.

Focusing the studies program upon the most important forthcoming decisions is accomplished through the use of studies ranking criteria. These criteria were developed jointly by BLM and OMB in 1979 and have been used in formulating BLM's national studies plans for 1979-1983. The criteria directs funding toward studies which provide critical information to decisionmakers and cannot be deferred.

The remaining portion of studies and analyses ($3,559,000) include several small contract actions involving numerous resource programs. These studies cover many areas; such as, water and air quality, endangered plant and animal species, stream hydrology, mineral resource inventories, soil erosion and watershed conditions. The contracting for information is required due to a lack of in-house expertise for collecting specific technical information. The information, derived from these studies, is necessry for making informed decisions in allocating public land resources.

Account Identification Number: 14-5136-0-2-302
Title: Oregon and California Grant Lands

Justification:

Special Studies and Analyses - the major portion of special studies and analyses concerns a forest regeneration study conducted by Oregon State University ($250,000). This is a cooperative effort involving the Forest Service, private industry and involved Oregon counties. The study area is in the southwestern portion of Oregon and was initiated as a result of past planting failures within the area. The Bureau, as well as, other cooperators lack the expertise to conduct this type of study. A portion of the land under study falls within the Bureau's allowable cut area. This study is resulting in obtaining production in areas that had previously been unproductive.

The remaining portion of studies and analyses ($30,000) is a forest fertilization study being conducted by the University of Washington. The results of this study have shown increased timber production and these techniques are being applied within the Bureau's allowable cut areas.

CONSULTING AND RELATED SERVICES

REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS FOR CONSULTING SERVICES AND RELATED SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Agency contact: R. Henry
Phone: 343-8573

Account Identification Number	Account title	Type	Obligations (in thousands) 1981	1982	1983	Workdays (Personal Appointments Only) 1981	1982	1983
14-1109-0-1-302	Management of Lands and Resources	A	855	1,080	1,200	---	---	---
14-1109-0-1-302	Management of Lands and Resources	SA	20,035	22,726	23,626	---	---	---
14-5136-0-2-302	Oregon and California Grant Lands	SA	244	287	280	---	---	---
	Total		21,134	24,093	25,106	---	---	---

TOTALS

1. Consulting Services Advisory Committee expenses	855	1,080	1,200	---	---	---
2. Special studies and analyses (Contract actions)	20,279	23,013	23,906	---	---	---
Total	21,134	24,093	25,106	---	---	---

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OBLICATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

	1981	1982	1983
1. Capital Investments (#000)			
A. Purchase of new capacity (new starts)	257	935 1/	438
B. Purchases to expand or replace existing capacity	4,070 2/	166	116
C. Purchase of software or other equipment	125	10	--
D. Site	426	186	162
Subtotal	4,878	1,297	716
2. Personnel			
A. Compensation, benefits and travel ($000)	9,720	10,520	12,936
B. Work-years	(270)	(263)	(294)
Subtotal	9,720	10,520	12,936
3. Equipment rental, space and other operating costs ($000)			
A. ADPE rentals	1,960	2,324	2,595
B. Space	385	414	439
C. Supplies and other	435	736	654
Subtotal	2,780	3,474	3,688
4. Commercial services ($000)			
A. ADPE time	8	8	7
B. Operations	795	1,115	208
C. Systems analysis and programming	--	--	--
D. ADPE maintenance	900	986	989
E ADP studies and other	--	--	--
Subtotal	1,703	2,109	1,204
5. Interagency services ($000)			
A. Payments	777	804	914
B. Offsetting collections	--	--	--
Subtotal	777	804	914

	1981	1982	1983
6. Inter-agency services ($000)			
A. Payments	226	367	376
B. Offsetting collections	--	--	--
Subtotal	226	367	376
7. Other services ($000)			
A. Payments	8	7	7
B. Offsetting collections	--	--	--
Subtotal	8	7	7
8. Number of ADP Systems and CPUs			
A. General management systems			
1. Owned CPUs	6	26	26
2. Leased CPUs	2	2	2
B. Special management systems			
1. Owned CPUs	--	--	--
2. Leased CPUs	--	--	--
Subtotal	8	28	28
TOTALS			
Total obligations	20,092	18,578	19,841
Interagency/intra-agency/other services	(1011)	(1178)	(1297)
Work-years	(270)	(263)	(294)
Systems	--	--	--
CPUs	8	28	28

1/ Procurement of ADP equipment in support of the Bureau's Coal Program

2/ Procurement of ADP equipment in support of the Bureau's Simultaneous Oil and Gas Program.

TABLE 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

EXHIBIT 43A

REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

Dated 8/12/81

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

1. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS ($000) (See OMB instruction Sec. 43.1-43.2, p. 91)

A. PURCHASE OF NEW CAPACITY (NEW STARTS) - SEPARATELY BREAK OUT AS FOLLOWS:

ITEM	19PY (81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
(1) CPU's AND ATTACHED PERIPHERALS	115	935 1/	438
(2) TERMINALS			
a. WORD PROCESSING (WITH COMM. CAPABILITY)	--	--	--
b. INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS	15	--	--
c. INTERACTIVE (NONGRAPHICS)	15	--	--
d. BATCH	--	--	--
(3) ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (PCAM, PLOTTERS, ETC.)	62	--	--
(4) OTHER EQUIPMENT	50	--	--
(5) TOTAL FOR 1A, NEW CAPACITY	257	935	438

B. PURCHASES TO EXPAND OR REPLACE EXISTING CAPACITY

(1) CPU's AND ATTACHED PERIPHERALS	3,800 2/	--	--
(2) TERMINALS			
a. WORD PROCESSING (WITH COMM. CAPABILITY)	--	--	--
b. INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS	30	122	66
c. INTERACTIVE (NONGRAPHICS)	50	33	50

1/ - Procurement of ADP equipment support of the Bureau Coal Program.

2/ - Procurement of ADP equipment support of Simultaneous Oil & Gas Program.

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	19PY (81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
d. BATCH	--	--	--
(3) ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (PCAM, PLOTTERS, ETC.)	140	--	--
(4) OTHER EQUIPMENT	50	--	--
(5) TOTAL FOR 1B (EXPANDED OR REPLACEMENT)	4,070	166	116
C. PURCHASE OF SOFTWARE OR OTHER EQUIPMENT			
(1) SOFTWARE	--	--	--
a. OPERATING SYSTEM SOFTWARE (E.G., COMPILERS, MONITORS, ETC.)	59	--	--
b. DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PACKAGES	18	--	--
c. GENERAL PURPOSE UTILITY PACKAGES (E.G., INQUIRY/RETRIEVAL, GRAPHICS, ETC.)	48	--	--
d. SPECIAL PURPOSE APPLICATION PACKAGES (E.G., CIRCUIT DESIGN, STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS, ETC.)	--	--	--
e. OTHER SOFTWARE	--	--	--
(2) OTHER EQUIPMENT (INCLUDE EQUIPMENT NOT LISTED UNDER 1A.	--	10	--
(3) TOTAL FOR 1C (SOFTWARE AND OTHER EQUIPMENT)	125	10	--

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	19PY(81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
D. SITE	--	--	--
(1) CONSTRUCTION NEW FACILITIES	250	--	80
(2) MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING FACILITIES	--	30	40
a. MODIFICATIONS FOR SECURITY PURPOSES	1	61	8
b. PREPARATION FOR NEW EQUIPMENT	150	50	7
c. MODIFICATIONS FOR PERSONNEL AND STORAGE (OFFICE SPACE, TAPE LIBRARIES, ETC.)	25	20	2
d. OTHER	--	25	25
(3) TOTAL FOR 1D (SITE)	426	186	162
SUBTOTAL (1.)	4,878	1,297	716
2. PERSONNEL			
A. COMPENSATION, BENEFITS, TRAVEL			
(1) ADP ORGANIZATION PERSONNEL	7,020	7,400	8,580
(2) ADP PERSONNEL IN USER ORGANIZATIONS	2,700	3,120	4,356
(3) TOTAL FOR 2A (COMPENSATION)	9,720	10,520	12,936

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	19PY (81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
B. WORK YEARS			
(1) ADP ORGANIZATION PERSONNEL	--	--	--
a. SUPERVISORY MANAGEMENT	23	25	25
b. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMERS			
1. APPLICATIONS DESIGN PROGRAMMING & MAINTENANCE	46	44	46
2. SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING (OPERATING SYSTEMS)	20	4	6
3. DATA BASE DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE	6	6	6
4. PROGRAM CONVERSION	3	--	--
c. COMPUTER OPERATORS	25	20	23
d. DATA PREPARATION/DATA ENTRY	38	32	35
e. SECURITY	1	2	2
f. DATA MANAGEMENT AND STANDARDS	3	3	3
g. OTHER	30	49	49
h. TOTAL WORK YEARS/ADP ORGANIZ.)	195	185	195

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REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

	19PY (81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
(2) ADP PERSONNEL IN USER ORGANIZATIONS			
a. SUPERVISORY/MANAGEMENT	12	13	15
b. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMING			
1. APPLICATIONS DESIGN PROGRAMMING & MAINTENANCE	15	17	18
2. SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING (OPERATING SYSTEMS)	10	6	6
3. DATA BASE DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE	--	3	3
4. PROGRAM CONVERSION	--	--	--
d. DATA PREPARATION/DATA ENTRY	25	14	23
e. DATA MANAGEMENT (DATA ADMINISTRATION)	5	5	5
f. OTHER	8	20	29
g. TOTAL WORK YEARS (USER ORGANIZATION)	75	78	99
(3) TOTAL FOR 2B (WORK YEARS)	270	263	294
SUBTOTAL (2A ONLY)	9,720	10,520	12,936

C. Work years for non-ADP (user) personnel who interact with computer systems. Include estimates of non-ADP personnel (i.e., users whose prime functions are not ADP related and who are not included in parts 2A and 2B above). Included here are personnel who occasionally or frequently interact with ADP systems via terminals, submit batch jobs to a computer center for processing, prepare data for entry into a computer system, occasionally write small programs for execution on a computer system, etc. Personnel time associated with the end functional usage of the processed data should not be included. Personnel interacting with standalone word processing systems should be included. Use the following format.

	Classification of Personnel Functions	*Estimated No. of Personnel Who Perform Each Function			Estimated Total Annual Work Years Spent by Function		
		PY	CY	BY	PY	CY	BY
1.	Word Processing Functions	126	144	154	115	133	145
2.	Data Entry/ Retrieval (non-professional)	150	166	189	57	67	74
3.	Manual Data Preparation (e.g., coding computer forms)	337	350	366	120	127	135
4.	Non-ADP Professionals using computers to occasionally program, interact with data bases, etc.	279	350	424	153	160	171
5.	Other	5	5	6	1	1	1
	TOTAL	897	1015	1139	446	488	526

*Include if only occasional interaction with ADP systems occurs.

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	19PY (81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
3. EQUIPMENT RENTAL, SPACE, AND OTHER OPERATIONAL COSTS			
A. ADPE RENTALS			
(1) CPU's AND ATTACHED PERIPHERALS	820	1,209	1,220
(2) TERMINALS			
a. WORD PROCESSING (WITH COMM. CAPABILITY)	654	580	790
b. INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS	--	--	--
c. INTERACTIVE (NONGRAPHICS)	441	485	530
d. BATCH	--	--	--
(3) ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (PCAM, PLOTTERS, ETC.)	--	--	--
(4) OTHER EQUIPMENT	45	50	55
(5) TOTAL FOR 3A (ADPE RENTALS)	1,960	2,324	2,595
B. SPACE			
(1) COMPUTER ROOM SPACE	23	23	25
(2) ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT SPACE AND STORAGE (INCLUDE OFF-SITE STORAGE)	20	22	24
(3) ADP OPERATIONS SPACE (E.G., DATA PREPARATION)	37	41	45

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REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

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	19PY (81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
(4) ADP OFFICE SPACE	305	328	345
(5) OTHER	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL FOR 3B (SPACE)	385	414	439
C. SUPPLIES AND OTHER			
(1) ADP SUPPLIES	376	527	579
(2) LEASE OF SOFTWARE	--	--	--
a. OPERATING SYSTEM SOFTWARE (E.G., COMPILERS, MONITORS, ETC.)	--	137	--
b. DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PACKAGES	--	--	--
c. GENERAL PURPOSE UTILITY PACKAGES (E.G., INQUIRY/RETRIEVAL, GRAPHICS, ETC.)	4	--	--
d. SPECIAL PURPOSE APPLICATION PACKAGES (E.G., CIRCUIT DESIGN, STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS, ETC.)	--	--	--
e. OTHER SOFTWARE	--	--	--
(3) NON-COMMERCIAL ADP TRAINING	55	72	75
(4) OTHER	--	--	--
(SUPPLIES & OTHER)	435	736	654

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	19PY (81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
D. SUBTOTAL (3A + 3B + 3C)	2,780	3,474	3,688
4. COMMERCIAL SERVICES			
A. ADPE TIME (INCLUDE TSP ONLY IF PAYMENT IS DIRECT TO CONTRACTOR AND NOT TO GSA)	8	8	7
B. OPERATIONS			
(1) DATA PREPARATION (KEY PUNCHING, ETC.)/DATA ENTRY	150	168	80
(2) DATA REPRODUCTION (PRINTING, PLOTTING, ETC.)	--	--	--
(3) FACILITIES MANAGEMENT	245	819	--
(4) SYSTEMS SOFTWARE SUPPORT/ MAINTENANCE	400	125	125
(5) TOTAL (OPERATIONS)	795	1,115	208
C. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMING			
(1) NEW DESIGNS/APPLICATIONS	--	--	--
(2) EXISTING SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE	--	--	--
(3) PROGRAM CONVERSIONS	--	--	--
(4) DATA BASE DEVELOPMENTS/DESIGNS AND MAINTENANCE	--	--	--

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REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

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	19PY (81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
(5) SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING (INCLUDING DBMS AND OS PROGRAMMING)	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL (SYSTEMS ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMING)	--	--	--
D. ADPE MAINTENANCE	900	986	989
E. ADP STUDIES AND OTHER			
(1) FEASIBILITY STUDIES	--	--	--
(2) MANAGEMENT STUDIES	--	--	--
(3) CONSULTING SERVICES	--	--	--
(4) TRAINING	--	--	--
(5) SECURITY	--	--	--
(6) OTHER	--	--	--
(7) TOTAL (ADP STUDIES)	--	--	--
F. SUBTOTAL 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E (COMMERCIAL SERVICES)	1,703	2,109	1,204
5. INTERAGENCY SERVICES			
A. PAYMENTS*			
Service			
(1) ADPE TIME**	777	786	900

*Attach separate list showing amounts to or from each activity.
**Include TSP when payments are to GSA.

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REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

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	19PY(81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
(2) OPERATIONS	--	3	3
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMING	--	9	--
(4) STUDIES, CONSULTING	--	--	--
(5) OTHER	--	6	11
(6) TOTAL 5A (PAYMENTS)	777	804	914
B. OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS*			
Service			
(1) ADPE TIME	--	--	--
(2) OPERATIONS	--	--	--
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMING	--	--	--
(4) STUDIES/CONSULTING	--	--	--
(5) OTHER	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL 5B (OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS)	--	--	--
SUBTOTAL (DIFFERENCE)	--	--	--

*Attach separate list showing amounts to or from each activity.

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REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

6. INTRA-AGENCY SERVICES	19PY(81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
A. PAYMENTS*			
Service			
(1) ADPE TIME	201	210	244
(2) OPERATIONS	--	--	--
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/ PROGRAMMING	--	--	--
	--	--	--
(4) STUDIES, CONSULTING	--	132	132
(5) OTHER	25	25	--
(6) TOTAL 6A PAYMENTS	226	367	376
B. OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS *			
Service			
(1) ADPE TIME	--	--	--
(2) OPERATIONS	--	--	--
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/ PROGRAMMING	--	--	--

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	19PY (81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
Service			
(4) STUDIES, CONSULTING	--	--	--
(5) OTHER	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL 6B (OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS)	--	--	--
SUBTOTAL (DIFFERENCE)			
7. OTHER SERVICES			
A. PAYMENTS *			
Service			
(1) ADPE TIME*	8	7	7
(2) OPERATIONS	--	--	--
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/ PROGRAMMING	--	--	--
	--	--	--
(4) STUDIES, CONSULTING	--	--	--
(5) OTHER	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL 7A (PAYMENTS)	8	7	7
B. OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS *			
Service			
(1) ADPE TIME	--	--	--

* Attach separate list showing amounts to or from each activity.

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Service	19PY (81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
(2) OPERATIONS	--	--	--
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/ PROGRAMMING	--	--	--
	--	--	--
(4) STUDIES, CONSULTING	--	--	--
(5) OTHER	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL 7B (OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS)	--	--	--
SUBTOTAL (DIFFERENCE)			

8. NUMBER OF ADP SYSTEMS ON CPU's	Number	Number	Number
A. GENERAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS			
(1) OWNED CPU's	6	26	27
(2) LEASED CPU's	2	2	2
B. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS*			
(1) OWNED CPU's	--	--	--
(2) LEASED CPU's	--	--	--
C. NUMBER OF TERMINALS			
(1) WORD PROCESSING TERMINALS	123	476	500
(2) INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS TERMINALS	84	84	144

* Definitions: A "Special Management System" must be one of the following: . Process Control
. Classified, or

REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

	19PY (81)	19CY (82)	19BY (83)
	Number	Number	Number
(3) INTERACTIVE (NONGRAPHICS) TERMINALS	430	430	430
(4) BATCH	15	15	15

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Attachment to Exhibit 43A
Listing of Interagency Services
(Thousands of dollars)
1981 (PY)

Agency	Amount	Purpose
General Service Administration	768	FDPC Alaska Contract programmer support
Department of Agriculture	9	Computer time, telecommunications, software support for various U.S. Forest Service Systems and programs used in forestry, recreation and engineering.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NARRATIVE STATEMENT
SUPPLEMENT TO A-11-43B

Telecommunications

Telecommunications in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is one aspect of an integrated information resources management program. Information resources are managed under the concepts set forth in the final report of the Commission of Federal Paperwork. As an integral part of a total information management approach, telecommunication requirements are dictated by the Bureau's natural resource management mission. Thus, telecommunications resources, along with the associated information management functions of telecommunications, paperwork management and remote sensing, are tied to and support all Bureau decision units.

The development and acquisition of telecommunications capability is guided by a long range Strategic Plan for Information Systems Management. Under this plan, a carefully structured and controlled process is used to define user requirements, guide systems design and development, implement, operate and maintain automated capability. During the definition of user requirements, decisions are made concerning the application of data processing versus other forms of information management, i.e. Manual Record Systems, microfiche, etc. Decisions are also made concerning the kinds of telecommunications support that will be required to handle information flow. Additional requirements for the use of radio systems, telemetry and similar technology are also defined by users. According, the appropriate kinds of telecommunication support are applied to Bureau mission needs, as specified by on-the-ground users and managers.

At present, the Bureau has in place a wide spread radio communications net supporting all resource management and protection programs. Commercial phone service and the GSA-operated FTS network links Bureau offices to each other and to other governmental units and private individuals. An expanding need for a data communications network is being driven by expanded use of data processing technology. In addition, new technologies in telecommunications are being examined, and where practical, are being applied to on-the-ground needs.

The sharp increases in estimated obligations shown in this report are, for the most part, a result of major tariff increases incurred during the latter part of FY81. A potential $2,250,000 savings can be made in FY82 if seven new telecommunications managers and appropriate state organization changes are established. This savings would be achieved through better technical management of all systems. This savings would be approximately $5,000,000 in FY83, if started in FY82. (Since positions probably will not be available in FY82, the obligations totals show the start of savings in FY83.)

Telecommunications is included as a service in decision packages for all BLM activities and programs and is not specifically identified in separate decision package sets.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

	1981	1982	1983
1. Capital Investments (#000)			
A. Hardware	250	250	325
B. Site	300	250	300
C. All Other	50	45	50
Subtotal	600	545	675
2. Personnel			
A. Compensation, benefits and travel	800	850	1,088
B. Work-years	25	27	34
Subtotal	600	545	675
3. Equipment Lease, Space Other Operating Costs			
A. Lease of Telecommunication Equipment	4,151	6,268	5,797
B. Space	127	191	191
C. Supplies and Other	55	83	95
Subtotal	4,333	6,542	6,083
4. Commercial Services			
A. Leased Commercial Telecommunication Services	2,700	4,077	3,771
B. System Engineering Services	--	--	--
C. Studies	--	--	--
D. All Other	33	50	46
Subtotal	2,733	4,127	3,817
5. Inter-agency Services			
A. Payments	846	1,277	1,181
B. Offsetting collections	--	--	--
Subtotal	846	1,277	1,181
6. Intra-agency services ($000)			
A. Payments	2,400	3,624	3,352
B. Offsetting collections	- 23	- 34	- 42
Subtotal	2,370	3,590	3,310

	1981	1982	1983
7. Other services ($000)			
A. Payments	--	--	--
B. Collections	--	--	--
Subtotal	--	--	--
8. Special Purpose Comm. Systems & Service			
A. Command and Control, Tactical and Mobile	3,418	5,092	6,874
B. Radar	51	76	102
C. Radio Determination	1,200	1 723	2,326
D. Telemetry	700	1,043	1,498
E. Other	--	--	--
Subtotal	5,369	8,000	10,080
TOTALS			
Obligations	20,092	18,578	19,391
Work-years	152	152	165

8/24/81

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT A-11-43C

Exhibit 43C

Major Computer Acquisition Plans
1982-1987
(In thousands of dollars)

Item: Capital Investments

Obligations:	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	1,412	216	3,000	7,000	1,000	2,000

Description: Purchases of new equipment in Bureau field offices, and new site preparation have required sustantial investments in the PY and CY. After that time, the major investments will be controlled expansion of existing capability to match ADP resources to Bureau workload.

Item: Equipment rental, space and other operating costs

Obligations:	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	3,474	3,688	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500

Description: An existing lease-purchase contract for a large scale main frame constitutes the major portion of these expenditures through 1982, the end of the 5 year life cycle. Space and supply costs will continue to increase due to inflation and additional requirements.

	1981	1982	1983
7. Other services ($000)			
A. Payments	--	--	--
B. Collections	--	--	--
Subtotal	--	--	--
8. Special Purpose Comm. Systems & Service			
A. Command and Control, Tactical and Mobile	3,418	5,092	6,874
B. Radar	51	76	102
C. Radio Determination	1,200	1 723	2,326
D. Telemetry	700	1,043	1,498
E. Other	--	--	--
Subtotal	5,369	8,000	10,080
TOTALS			
Obligations	20,092	18,578	19,391
Work-years	152	152	165

8/24/81

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT A-11-43C

Exhibit 43C

Major Computer Acquisition Plans
1982-1987
(In thousands of dollars)

Item: Capital Investments

Obligations:	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	1,412	216	3,000	7,000	1,000	2,000

Description: Purchases of new equipment in Bureau field offices, and new site preparation have required sustantial investments in the PY and CY. After that time, the major investments will be controlled expansion of existing capability to match ADP resources to Bureau workload.

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	3,474	3,688	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500

Description: An existing lease-purchase contract for a large scale main frame constitutes the major portion of these expenditures through 1982, the end of the 5 year life cycle. Space and supply costs will continue to increase due to inflation and additional requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT A-11-43C

Exhibit 43C

Major Computer Acquisition Plans
1982-1987
(In thousands of dollars)

Item: Commercial Services

Obligations:	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	2,109	1,204	1,400	2,000	1,800	2,000

Description: Contract operation of specialized ADP equipment (image analysis system for processing LANDSAT data) and ADPE maintenance account for 95% of these obligations. The current contract for the image analysis system will expire at the end of CY. The costs for commercial services will decrease concurrently in BY. The ADPE maintenance requirements will increase as capital investments described in item 1 are made.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - A-11-43D

MAJOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS - ACQUISITION PLANS

1982 - 1987
($000)

General Purpose Telecommunications

Obligations:	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	16,111	15,035	18,042	21,650	25,980	28,578

Description:

General purpose telecommunications include both voice and data. Costs increased as Bureau programs showed expected growth. Unexpected costs due to major tariff changes by common cariers. This trend expected to continue for next 4-5 years.

Special Purpose Telecommunications

Obligations:	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	8,220	11,919	13,349	14,417	15,570	17,439

Description:

Costs shown are primarily for replacement and maintenance of existing mobile systems. Growth is expected in support of telemetry and radiodetermination. Telemetry will grow with increased requirements for remote data collection platforms to supply current information about fire weather and other environmental data. Radiodetermination will increase with the need for Electronic Distance Measuring equipment for use in cadastral and other survey programs.

As explained in the Narrative Statement, Supplement to A-11-43B, telecommunications acquisitions are not identified as specific decision package sets they are included as support in decision package for all BLM activities.

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Research and Development Activities as Reflected in 1983 Budget

The Bureau Research and Development Program consists mainly of cooperative research projects entered into with established institutions, primarily universities and Federal research agencies. The R&D activities are financed by programming allocations from line item activities and involve no significant changes.

Categories being investigated include watershed conservation and development, timber production, range forage production, wild horses and burros, wildlife habitat and production.

Research and Development Activities
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

	Line Code		1981	1982	1983
Conduct of R&D by Activity					
Basic Research	101	Budget Authority	-0-	-0-	-0-
		Obligations	-0-	-0-	-0-
		Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
Applied Research	102	Budget Authority	1.8	1.9	2.9
		Obligations	1.8	1.9	2.9
		Outlays	1.8	1.9	2.9
Development	103	Budget Authority	.1	.1	.1
		Obligations	.1	.1	.1
		Outlays	.1	.1	.1
Total Conduct of Research & Dev.	199	Budget Authority	1.9	2.0	3.0
		Obligations	1.9	2.0	3.0
		Outlays	1.9	2.0	3.0
Conduct of R&D Performed by Colleges & Univ.	201	Budget Authority	.9	1.2	2.5
		Obligations	.9	1.2	2.5
		Outlays	.8	1.1	2.5
R&D Facilities	301	Budget Authority	-0-	-0-	-0-
		Obligations	-0-	-0-	-0-
		Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-

Research and Development Activities
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

		1981	1982	1983
1. Science & Technology Base				
	B.A.	1.8	1.9	2.9
	Oblig.	1.8	1.9	2.9
	Outlays	1.8	1.9	2.9
2. Concept & Demonstration Development				
Agency Mission A				
Program 1	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Program 2	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Other	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Agency Mission B				
Program 3	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Program 4	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Other	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
3. Full Scale Development				
Agency Mission A				
Program 5	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Program 6	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Other	B.A.	.1	.1	.1
	Oblig.	.1	.1	.1
	Outlays	.1	.1	.1

Appendix I

Appendix I - Target -5% Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

(in thousands of dollars)

Summary Statement: BLM (Public Service and Program Support)

A number of programs are included under public service and program support. These programs provide for the use, protection, and management of public lands, for construction and maintenance of roads and other facilities which aid the public land user, and for firefighting.

Department Rank	Item	Target -5% Increment	FTE-P	FTE-Total
1	BLM (Public Service)	-7,300	-45	-57
	Non-Energy Realty	(-1,650)	(-26)	(-26)
	Fire Mgmt.	(- 900)	(---)	(---)
	Resource Protection	(- 400)	(- 3)	(- 3)
	Data Mgmt.	(-2,450)	(-10)	(-22)
	Cadastral Survey	(-1,050)	(---)	(---)
	General Admin.	(- 650)	(---)	(---)
	Acquisition (Access)	(- 200)	(- 6)	(- 6)

Justification:

At the -5% funding level BLM would not be able to accomplish the following:

Non-Energy Related Realty: In the lower 48 States, BLM would not be able to process 680 land use authorization and land tenure adjustments and reduce the backlog to 2,640 by the end of FY 1983.

Fire Management: This funding level would result in delayed purchase of equipment necessary for the remanufacturing of slip-on pumper units, and the replacement of 60 GSA pump truck chassis with BLM chassis.

Rebuild slip-on pump units	-$200,000
Truck chassis	- 700,000
Total	-$900,000

This delay will cost $230,000 per year in unrealized savings and a continuing 20% operational deficiency in the pumper fleet.

Resource Protection: BLM would not be able to conclude 13 cooperative agreements with various western local governments leaving a void in resource protection in 13 different localities. Also, approximately 150 cases involving timber theft, antiquity theft and destruction, vegetative theft, recreation site violations, and theft and destruction of government property would not be investigated.

Data Management: Funding at the low level would reduce actual field capability to below the 1981 program level. A considerable part of the program reduction would be for personnel support of field application packages and the general operations and maintenance of the program. Emphasis will be on maintaining a minimum level program to accomplish most critical work. The results of such a reduction will have the following direct effects:

One graphics minicomputer system would not be acquired for a State Office. This would set back the plan to place such computers in each State Office. The use of computerized graphics is a tremendous tool for field personnel in analyzing resource information, and developing alternatives and recommendations for management decisions.

The decrease would reduce the program as follows:

Support of 33 positions for field offices	$1,000,000
Equipment maintenance, leases, and telecommunications costs	1,000,000
Equipment purchase of one graphics minicomputer system	450,000
	$2,450,000

Cadastral Survey: Funding at the low level will eliminate up to 50% of public domain forestry surveys. Public domain timber sales will be adversely impacted without an official cadastral survey.

Output comparisons at the target and proposed funding levels will be as follows:

	(000) acres		
Workload Measure	Target	Target -5%	Change
Lands Programs	460	385	- 75
Energy Development	620	620	
Forestry Sales	150	75	- 75
Other management needs	170	170	
Nonreimbursable needs	115	115	
Total	1,515	1,365	-150

In addition to foregoing about 50% of P.D. Forestry Surveys, cadastral survey equipment and technological development ability would be almost completely lost for support of lower 48 States programs as well as for support of Alaska land conveyances. In addition approximately 50% of the resurveys initiated in California, Colorado, and New Mexico for boundary determinations in support of unauthorized use abatement will be postponed.

General Administration: Personnel related administrative support services to the whole Bureau program in the amount of $650,000 would not be provided.

Acquisition (Access):

The lower level funding would result in:

- Acquiring 10 fewer range management easements;

- 5 fewer range management easements; and

- legalizing 8 fewer miles of multi-purpose roads located on non-Federal lands.

Appendix I - Target -5% Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

(in thousands of dollars)

Summary Statement BLM (Wildlife and Recreational Resources)

The Wildlife and Recreational Resources programs are as follows:

Soil, Water, and Air Management includes such activities as stabilizing soils; improving water and air quality through land treatment or development of facilities; maintaining structures and facilities; identifying and protecting water rights for public land uses; and gathering soil/vegetative data necessary to make management decisions on grazing, timber, and energy development.

Wildlife Habitat Management includes activities for the protection, management, and improvement of fish and wildlife habitats for all species dependent totally or partially on public lands for food and shelter; for cooperative management with other federal and state wildlife agencies responsible for species management; and the protection and management of habitat for 1,366 threatened, endangered and sensitive species of fish, wildlife, and plants.

Recreation and Cultural Resources includes the activities that allow the public lands to be used for a wide variety of outdoor recreation purposes, and the protection, interpretation, and management of historic and archaeological sites. Recreation protection and management are focused on national conservation areas, national recreation areas, areas where recreation use is heavily concentrated, and along nationally designated wild and scenic rivers and trails. Under the Wilderness program, lands suitable for wilderness designation are identified and will receive interim management pending ultimate designation by Congress.

Department Rank	Item	Increment	Target -5% FTE-P	FTE-Total
9	BLM (Wildlife and Recreational Resources)	-8,618	-39	-24
	Wildlife Habitat Mgmt.	(-1,950)	(-2)	(-8)
	Soil, Water, & Air Mgmt.	(-5,100)	(-25)	(-4)
	Recreation Resource Management	(-868)	(-7)	(-7)
	Cultural and Natural History	(-700)	(-5)	(-5)

Justification:

Wildlife Habitat Management

The target -5% level would result in the following changes in funding and workloads:

Funding	$(000) Target	$(000) Target -5%	$(000) Change
Management Operations	3,200	3,000	- 200
Inventory	3,600	3,300	- 300
Monitoring/Studies/Research	1,400	1,000	- 400
Environmental Analysis	200	200	---
Activity Planning	1,000	700	- 300
Development	4,744	3,994	- 750
Maintenance	400	400	---
Total	14,544	12,594	-1,950

Workload Measure	Target	Target +5%	Change
HMPs implemented	108	91	- 17
New HMPs prepared	30	--	- 30
Inventory (million acres)	18.7	18.7	--
Research projects (#)	10	7	- 3
Studies (#)	1,690	1,420	- 270
Habitat monitored (000 acres)	9,800	7,000	-1,800
Habitat monitored (miles)	1,150	800	- 350
Project maintenance (000 acres)	400	400	--

The reduction will result in less wildlife support to energy/minerals development, livestock grazing, and timber harvesting. It will also reduce monitoring of wildlife habitat conditions and the monitoring of impacts of other resource development on wildlife. In some cases, commitments to state governments and local sportsmen and wildlife interest groups will not be met. There will be a loss of habitat improvement on about 2.1 million acres from the FY 1982 level. Hunting, fishing and other wildlife-related recreation opportunities will be decreased, resulting in a loss of 2.3 million user days and 95,000 game animals harvested.

Soil, Water, and Air Management

The target -5% level would result in the following changes in funding and workloads:

Funding	$(000) Target	$(000) Target -5%	$(000) Change
Management Operations	5,000	2,800	-2,200
Inventory	4,400	4,100	- 300
Monitoring/Studies/Research	2,500	1,000	-1,500
Environmental Analysis	200	200	---
Use Supervision	200	200	---
Activity Planning	400	400	---
Water Rights	1,000	500	- 500
Development	1,638	1,038	- 600
Maintenance	700	700	---
Total	16,038	10,938	-5,100

Workload Measure	Target	Target -5%	Change
Inventories (million acres)	30	24	- 6
Studies/Research (#)	42	10	- 32
Environmental Assessments (#)	11	11	--
Activity plans prepared	25	20	- 5
Water rights field examinations(#)	8,000	3,500	-4,500
Land/Watershed treatments (acres)	10,000	5,000	-5,000
Project/facilities developed (#)	40	20	- 20
Major Flood/erosion control structures maintained (#)	24	24	--
Other Projects maintained (#)	285	--	- 285

A. Soil - Soil inventories will be reduced 20 percent from the FY 1982 level. This will provide the minimum level needed to meet the grazing EIS schedule and energy development leasing goals. Project development will be reduced by 40 percent by postponing construction of facilities needed to stablize soils and protect watershed values. Some interagency agreements with the Soil Conservation Service will not be carried out, and fewer monitoring studies will be conducted.

B. Water - Funding for water rights filing will be reduced by 50 percent. All western states require that BLM file for State appropriative water rights. The proposed level is adequate to meet minimum requirements for surface water rights for the state of Colorado alone. Responsibilities concerning groundwater rights stemming from a Colorado State Supreme Court decree in 1981 could not be honored. Court-mandated procedures in the other western states would not be carried out. BLM would not be able to file on the 500 existing groundwater wells on public land in Arizona by the state-mandated deadline of June 1983. The same is true for 200 water sources in Idaho, where filings must be made by June 1983 or the United States will lose all claim to the wells constructed with Federal funds. There are 14,000 water sources which need to be filed on in Montana by 1985. Water inventories,

which provide the quantitative data necessary not only in water rights adjudications, but also in court-mandated Range or Grazing EISs, will be reduced by 55 percent. Any additional reduction will result in inadequate data substantiation in the EISs leaving them vulnerable to challenge by private interests and to litigation. Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, and other States would be subject to this liability.

The proposed funding level will be adequate to meet responsibilities as the official water quality management agency for public lands and associated water sources (BLM is so designated in all but two of the public land western states). This requires BLM to conduct compliance monitoring and problem assessment investigations, to take required remedial actions, and to maintain all existing water control structures according to State standards.

The water rights are essential, not only to protect existing investments, but to provide for future management. BLM should not invest in developing any spring, well, reservoir, or pipeline unless the water right is established and protected. In some cases, this will prevent implementation of intensive grazing management plans. BLM would lose flexibility in placement of recreational facilities and impede efforts to aid wildlife. Without instream flow water rights, fish and wildlife and water-based recreation programs would have to be curtailed.

Some cut-backs in funding for groundwater development on the Mono Basin Desert District and water rights inventories for the Gila River and Lower Colorado River adjudication proceedings will be necessary.

C. Air - The proposed funding level will provide support for the energy, minerals, and grazing programs. Budget reductions would eliminate approximately $200,000 in air quality, climate, and meteorology studies and inventory required for preparation of energy and mineral-related EISs/EAs. Any further reduction would result in an unacceptable risk of delay in mineral leasing and rangeland improvement. Support for all other programs, including forestry and fire management, would be substantially reduced or eliminated.

Recreation Resource Management

At this target -5% level of funding several effects and measures are recognized.

ORV Designation and Management

- ORV designation work will be substantially reduced and only completed on approximately 0.5 million acres, where the most critical ORV problems exist. (The 1987 Federal Court deadline for completing ORV designations on the public lands will not be met.)

- Implementation of ORV designations (management and enforcement) will only be done in the CDCA where protective measures and patrol will be cut by half. The ORV component of the Desert Plan will not be implemented.

° ORV management will not be undertaken in the King Range Conservation Area.

° Enforcement and protection will be eliminated in many localities in all 11 western states and Alaska -- from Juniper Forest and Steens Mt. in Oregon, to El Malpais and Organ Mt. in New Mexico. Some increased ecological impacts, damage to archaeological and historic sites, and damage to government and private property may result.

Visitor and Resource Protection

° Visitor and resource protection actions will be reduced in the range of 30-40 percent at this level of funding. Management actions will be focused on the Bureau's priority areas, but not in most of the Bureau's other special recreation management areas. Patrols and other visitor and resource protection actions will be reduced on the Rio Grande, Upper Missouri, Rogue, and American Rivers. It will be necessary to further reduce it on the other designated wild and scenic river segments (Beaver, Birch Creek, Delta, Forty-Mile, Gulkana, Unalakleet in Alaska, and the Eel, Klamath, and Trinity in California). Little protection or assistance will be offered on the 24 Wild and Scenic Study River segments (e.g. 12 rivers in Alaska, Tuolumne, Colorado, Dolores, Green, Salmon, Snake). No visitor or resource protection will be undertaken on the several other thousand miles of major western rivers under Bureau administration.

° Patrol and protective actions will be reduced by more than 60 percent on the nearly 500 miles of national trail system trails, including the Bureau's portions of the Pacific Crest, Continental Divide, Rio Grande, Iditerod, Oregon, and Mormon-Pioneer Trails. No patrol or management will be undertaken on the other approximate 5,000 miles of trail under Bureau jurisdiction.

° Red Rocks Recreation Lands and King Range CA, typical of the 37 priority areas, will reduce visitor and resource protection in the 30-50 percent range. Supervision will also be cut nearly in half on the heavily used (4.5 million visitor days) Lower Colorado River. Mono Lake (California) will not be patrolled.

° Protection will not be given to archaeological or historic sites outside the 37 priority areas. Recreation management and interpretation will be eliminated for the Calico Early Man Site.

Special Recreation Permits

° The number of special recreation permits issued and supervised by the Bureau will be reduced by 50-60 percent. Given the current low fee structure, fee collection will be reduced, but with a net savings to the government.

° The number of private and commercial river permits issued for the Rogue, Rio Grande, and Upper Missouri Rivers will be reduced, and river permitting will be eliminated on all other rivers (e.g., Klamath, Trinity, Eel, and American (California), Colorado, and Arkansas (Colorado). Bureau recreation management will be eliminated

on a total of over 50 rivers. (Commercial river guides and concessionnaires will need to be assured that this does not pose a threat to their livelihood.)

- Commercial ORV events on public lands will be reduced in number. The Score 400 (Parker, Arizona) and a variety of smaller enduro, motocross, and snowmobiling events will need to be eliminated.

- The use seasons for areas such as Aravaipa Canyon and Grand Gulch, which require permits, will be restricted because permits cannot be totally eliminated.

The following table shows the impact of the Target -5% funding level.

Workload Measure	Target	Target -5%	Change
ORV designations completed (acres)	3,500,000	1,500,000	- 2,000,000
ORV implementation (acres)	22,000,000	12,000,000	-10,000,000
Special areas protected	113	37	- 76
Visitors served	1,650,000	1,000,000	- 650,000
Permits issued	4,000	2,000	- 2,000

Cultural and Natural History Management:

A $700,000 decrease in the Cultural and Natural History program will affect capability in support of energy-related planning efforts, the timely processing of Cultural Resource Use Permits, and continuing protection efforts.

The Bureau's $1.0 million reduction in FY 1982 of cultural resource inventory capability in support of the planning effort, and a possible $700,000 million funding cut in FY 1983, would necessarily delay some scheduled support efforts. The most critical delays will occur in the completion of necessary work for energy related planning projects. As a result, identification and mitigation measures will be passed on, at a higher cost, to operators and lessees, via stipulations, due to the use of less than adequate inventory data during the early stages of planning. Specific areas likely to be affected are:

- Roswell and Las Cruces/Lordsburg Resource Area RMP's - Cultural resource baseline data will be affected during the early planning efforts for areas with a significant level of oil and gas leasing and potash extraction.

- Mormon Mountains Area, Las Vegas District, Nevada - This area is located within the geologic Overthrust Belt, a region that is the object of large numbers of geophysical studies and tremendous interest in oil and gas leasing. This area is currently under consideration for designation as a National Register District.

- Little Snake and Grand Junction Resource Areas and the Raton Planning Area, Colorado - These areas are receiving increased attention for development of oil and gas and coal reserves. Cultural Resource sample inventories, which have proved to be partially ineffective in the past due to inadequate funding, will probably not provide the adequate information needed for early planning.

- Bear River and Grand Resource Areas, Utah - The 1983 program level will eliminate the possibility of undertaking cultural resource sample inventories in these heavy oil and gas development areas. Preliminary information suggests that up to 60% of those areas could be waived from intensive inventory requirements normally funded by lessees through the use of statistically valid sample inventories.

In addition to the decrease in capability that may occur in support of energy and mineral activities, the Bureau may incur some inadequate responses to requirements for issuing and monitoring Cultural Resource Use Permits. While all applications and permits will be handled as expeditiously as possible, delays in processing are expected to add to the time required for an industry consultant to receive a permit. The current average processing time, approximately 4 months, may be increased by 20 - 40%.

Protection measures for many exceptional cultural resources that are currently subjected to natural and human-related causes of deterioration will go unfunded under the target budget level. A few of the exceptional areas include:

- Tangle Lakes Archaeological District in Alaska, where impacts to cultural properties continue as a result of recreational use conflicts.

- Patrol/Surveillance efforts in Arizona's Safford District where the Bureau has recently been highly successful in reducing illicit collecting and vandalism activities on many National Register quality properties.

- Old Cortez Mining District - current protection efforts, including patrol, placement of interpretive signs, and monitoring of site conditions will be curtailed.

- Elimination of interim protection efforts, including patrol, interpretation, stabilization, and fencing for Teypama Pueblo, Fort Cummings Historic District, Ojo Caliente, Alamo Mountain, and the Laguna Plata/Moroon Cliffs Archaeological Districts in New Mexico.

- Grant Gulch Plateau Cultural Protection Program, which will be subjected to significant funding cuts. This will result in increased deterioration of protection efforts aimed at curtailing vandalism and erosion problems in the archaeological district which contains over 20 Pueblo sites currently nominated to the National Register.

- Curtailment of protection efforts in the California Desert District which would affect important sites such as Last Chance Canyon, Panamint City, and Fort Paiute.

The following table compares workload capability at the target level and the target -5% level:

Workload Measure	Target	Target -5%	Change
Cultural Use Permits (#)	377	377	---
Cultural Inventory			
Class I Overview Studies (#)	5	4	-1
Class II Samples (000 acres)	240	215	-25
Protection Projects (#)	110	107	-3
Cultural Resources Management Plans (#)	40	34	-6
National Register Nominations (#)	0	0	0
Research/Impact Studies (#)	0	0	0

Appendix I - Target -5% Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

(in thousands of dollars)

Summary Statement: BLM (Range Program)

The Range Program includes such activities as authorizing and supervising grazing uses; assessing environmental impacts of grazing practices; monitoring and improving range conditions; planning and developing cost-effective on-the-ground improvements; and periodic and systematic inventory of rangeland resources.

Department Rank	Item	Increment	Target -5% FTE-P	FTE-Total
15	BLM (Range Program)	- 6,500	-25	-40
	Grazing Management	(- 6,500)	(-25)	(-40)

Justification:

The target -5% level would result in the following changes in funding and workloads:

Funding	$(000) Target	$(000) Target -5%	$(000) Change
Management Operations	7,400	7,400	--
Inventory	5,500	5,500	--
Studies/Research	1,700	1,400	- 300
Environmental Analysis	4,700	4,500	- 200
Use Authorization	2,200	2,200	--
Use Supervision	4,800	4,700	- 100
Activity Planning	1,600	1,300	- 300
Development	7,908	2,308	-5,600
Maintenance	700	700	--
TOTAL	36,508	30,008	-6,500

Workload Measure	Target	Target -5%	Change
AMPs implemented	240	70	- 170

The impact of reducing on-the-ground development will be to delay implementation of management decisions arising from the grazing EIS process. Less money will be needed for environmental analysis as fewer developments are placed on the land. Improvement in the condition of rangeland vegetation will decrease from 6.4 million acres under the target level to only 1.9 million acres under the -5% level. Intensive management will be postponed on almost 10 million acres.

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